

Tie-up Spreads to Entire Port

Ryan Voted Down in Own Local; Brooklyn Dockers Solid

By GEORGE MORRIS

The rank and file strike of New York longshoremen, entering its second day, yesterday spread to paralyze all Manhattan and Brooklyn piers, and received official sanction by an overwhelming vote of the members of Chelsea's Local 791.

"King" Joe Ryan, who had set his hopes on the meeting of Local 791, suffered a crushing defeat when not only did the 1,000 workers meeting in St. Bernard's Hall reject his contract, but they thereby gave official cognizance to the spontaneous revolt.

Ryan meanwhile, admitting that "the men don't listen to me," said he would have squad cars of his machine goons roving the waterfront this morning in a new try to break the walkout.

The longshoremen reported at the waterfront as usual early yesterday morning, with about 1,000 in Chelsea and more than that number in front of the Army's 59 St. pier in Brooklyn. But when called to shape up to be picked for work by hiring bosses, they remained across the street, not a man moving.

An immediate howl was raised by Army spokesmen that vital cargoes for Korea were held up. They particularly expressed worry over 41 carloads of potatoes. But neither the Army plea nor the appeals of Ryan's delegates made an impression upon the men.

Jay O'Connor, business agent of Chelsea Local 791, Ryan's own, estimated that some 1,500 longshoremen refused to work in the Chelsea area alone.

REFUSE TO WORK

Actually, the bulk of New York's 80-odd thousand longshoremen are supporting the rank and file movement, because they are not reporting to work as requested by Ryan men.

A bulletin issued by Dockers News, the paper of the rank and filers leading the movement, and distributed yesterday, centered its main demand on sending the negotiations committee "back to negotiate." Groups of strikers of various locals are putting pressure on their local officials to make the walkout "official," and to have it led through the locals.

Dockers News noted that with (Continued on Page 6)

SENDS \$10 TO BRING FACTS TO PEOPLE

"Thank God we still have courageous people to carry on this work of bringing the facts to the people," writes a supporter of the Daily Worker from Musmanno - ridden Pittsburgh.

Enclosed in his letter is a check for \$10, his contribution to the paper's \$25,000 fund appeal.

The mails brought in other contributions yesterday, from Kentucky, Rhode Island, Maine, California, as well as from Brooklyn.

There were two Chicago readers who came through with \$7. We know there are a couple of thousand more in that city on Lake Michigan who would consider it a tragedy if they could not get their paper regularly. We need to hear from them, too.

But what about our readers in Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and the cities and towns of New Jersey? Let's get rolling with those tens, fives, twos and ones!

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He Talks Truce, Pushes War

An Editorial

NOW THE American people can know from Gen. Ridgway himself, why American boys continue to die in Korea and why there is no truce.

At a rare press conference—resulting from the protests against the iron censorship at army headquarters—Ridgway revealed that the generals are out to get as much territory as they can regardless of the terrible toll in lives.

He ruled out a truce at the 38th Parallel—which had been agreed to by Secretary of State Acheson and which formed the basis of the Malik proposal upon which truce talks were opened.

Then came the announcement which will shock millions of Americans the generals insist that any truce line shall be at or near (meaning even beyond) the battle line existing at the moment when a truce might be proclaimed.

This means that the goal of Washington in Korea is not peace but TERRITORY!

If they can get territory



RIDGWAY

through a truce, well and good. But if they can't, then they will drive for as much territory as they can while they go through the motions of truce talks and while young men lay down their lives.

And that is exactly what has been happening.

The Pentagon generals have refused all along to say what their demands were. But a few weeks ago the Chinese papers printed a map showing the line demanded by Ridgway miles above the battle line at that time. The North Koreans and the Chinese naturally rejected this demand. WHEREUPON THE GENERALS STARTED THEIR BLOODY OFFENSIVE TO TRY TO REACH THE LINE.

In fact, the Pentagon may now have its sights on grabbing ALL KOREA. Ridgway hinted that the fighting might go on to the Yalu River. Meanwhile, the press reveals that the use of atomic weapons in Korea is being "seriously considered" in Washington.

By what right have the generals kept from the American people the Pentagon demands upon which the truce talks have stalled? Reporting the Ridgway press conference, the N. Y. Times correspondent said yesterday:

"General Ridgway acknowledged that 'full and timely information' had not been furnished by his headquarters to members of the United Nations through the allied press—which often is dependent on Communist sources for news of the truce talks."

The people can also see now why the Pentagon generals have been so obstinate at every point in the truce talks, why violation after violation of the neutrality zone has been committed.

The American people cannot continue to let the generals run wild in Korea. The demand of the Illinois State AFL convention for a negotiated settlement in Korea should be echoed far and wide. The President should be called on to reject all plans for atomic warfare in Korea and to agree to an immediate ceasefire.

Tomorrow's (Thursday) ceasefire rally in Union Square should get the widest support.

This is the patriotic duty of every American.

'1 of Every 2 GIs Was Dead or Wounded'

The tremendous cost in American lives of Ridgway's latest grab-territory offensive in Korea was indicated in a frontline dispatch yesterday. Reporting on a U. S. Seventh Cavalry Regiment attack on Korean positions north of Yonchon, the dispatch declared that "one of every two infantrymen participating in the drive was dead or wounded yesterday."

"It was one of the bloodiest battles of the Korean war, just as bad—maybe worse—than the struggle for Heartbreak Ridge," the dispatch continued. "The Garry

Owen" Regiment lost as many men in nine days of fighting as during the previous six months of the Korean war.

"The battle began Oct. 3. It ended Oct. 12, when three shattered battalions withdrew from forward positions which had pointed like a bleeding finger into the baize green ridges north of Yonchon.

"It was the fiercest fighting in any war or any place," said a battalion commander who had watched his companions shredded by Korean artillery fire.

"A lead company which had clawed its way to a Korean graveyard on a horseshoe-shaped ridge fought its way back with only one platoon leader left.

"All the company's officers were casualties except for one lieutenant who had been ordered to a rear position to direct the routing of supplies.

"In another company, every officer was either wounded or listed as missing in action.

"The forward observers of one battalion were killed to the last man by artillery, mortar and rocket

fire which surprised veteran commanders by its intensity.

"In the darkness and early morning fog, the Koreans, whistling and with bugles blowing, counter-attacked on the battalion 15 times during the nine-day battle.

"The action changed the mind of one ex-Ranger, who will soon be up for rotation but had planned on refusing it to keep fighting in Korea.

"I was going to stay on but after this action I've decided I'd like to leave," he said."

PEACE CRUSADE URGES KOREA CEASE-FIRE NOW

In a telegram to President Harry S. Truman, the American Peace Crusade, through its co-directors Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphaus, declared yesterday that "our best argument at the peace talks in Korea would be a proposal for an immediate ceasefire while the true talks go on."

The telegram noted President Truman's speech of Oct. 15, 1951 at the Wake Forest College cam-

pus, and urged that he propose "to the leaders of all nations a pledge to refrain from the use of any atomic weapons in present or future disputes."

Text of telegram follows:

"Once again, as in July, all mankind views with hope the new possibilities for restoring peace in Korea. We proposed then that the talks proceed on the basis of an immediate ceasefire, with all other

issues settled at the conference table. Absence of cas fire between then and now led to hundreds of thousands of casualties on both sides, to divisive incidents, to repeated breakdowns. We renew our pleas to save lives now by a ceasefire now. Our best argument at the peace talks in Korea would be a proposal for an immediate ceasefire while the truce talks go on. Urge you instruct our nego-

tiations to propose this step. Likewise, on the basis of your Oct. 15 speech to 'free the world from the scourge of atomic warfare,' we urge that you propose to the leaders of all nations a pledge to refrain from the use of any atomic weapons in present or future disputes, so that world wide fears that our country intends using atomic weapons in Korea, widely reported in the press, will be set aside.

ALP Rally for Truce Tomorrow

AT UNION SQUARE BETWEEN 4-7 P. M.

British Troops Slay 11 Egyptians

— See Page 3 —

NEGRO GI BEATEN, JAILED FOR OBJECTING TO WORD N—R

MACON, Ga., Oct. 16.—A Negro soldier on furlough was sentenced to 112 days in jail yesterday after being beaten by a white bus driver and police because the GI had objected to being called a "n—r."

Robert Robinson, 21, on a month's furlough before going overseas, was given a 52-day sentence or a \$26 fine for disorderly

conduct and 60 days or a \$51 fine for resisting arrest.

John D. Johnson, Robinson's companion, also on the emergency furlough, received a 52-day sentence of a \$26 fine for "interfering" with police as they arrested Robinson.

Police Lt. B. B. McGahee told Judge Roy B. Rhodeniser, Jr., in Recorder's Court that Robinson

annoyed a Southern Trailways bus driver with questions and objected when the driver called him a "n—r."

McGahee admitted that when called to the scene last Saturday by driver R. O. Sanders he hit Robinson with his fist because the Negro thrust his hand in his pocket as if reaching for a weapon.

McGahee said he was forced to arrest Johnson because he "interfered" with Robinson's arrest by asking questions.

Robinson said he merely asked Sanders about bus schedules.

He added that he later told McGahee he did not like being called a "n—r" and that McGahee then "hit me and knocked me to my knees."

More UE Victories

The UE scored new victories recently in NLRB elections. At the Harris-Hub Bed and Spring Co., Scranton, Pa., a newly-organized plant, 116 workers voted for UE to 106 for the AFL Machinists at the Detroit Coil Co., workers voted 71 to 14 for the UE. Stockwell Transformer workers, Akron, backed the UE by 38 to zero. A raid of the IUE-CIO on the Espey Manufacturing Co. plant in New York was beaten back 203 to 155 by UE Local 430.

Calif. Plane Strikers Out Solid 3 Crucial Weeks Despite Threats By Truman In New York's City Elections

LONG BEACH, Oct. 16.—Pickets from the CIO United Auto Workers Local 148 still circled yesterday before the gates of the Douglas Aircraft Co. plant, strikebound since 9,000 workers walked out Sept. 5. They'll stay there, said union leaders, pending a decision of further steps in light of President Harry S. Truman's not unexpected order for the Wage Stabilization Board to settle the strike.

President Truman's order was accompanied by an unspoken but concurrent threat of invoking Taft-Hartley Act injunction provisions against the unionists if they insist on staying out until their wage and working conditions demands are met.

In ordering the Wage Stabilization Board to step in against both strikes, President Truman used his war plans as an excuse. "Air Force operations already are being seriously impaired by the loss of production," he said.

While the strikers wondered, "What next?" Donald Douglas, president of the struck plant, hailed President Truman's order as a "consecutive action."

That President Truman's action didn't come out of the clear sky by divine inspiration was indicated by the Douglas statement.

"Three days ago the company asked the union to agree to a voluntary joint submission of the issues between us to the Wage Stabilization Board for review and recommendation . . . but the union flatly and unconditionally rejected our suggestion," he said.

Ernie West, UAW international

representative in Long Beach answered that "we still believe in the concept of free collective bargaining and did not join with the company in the petition that issues go before a board."

"For this reason, anything out of the board will be considered as a recommendation rather than an order," West continued. "All union demands are still alive."

On the picket lines, it is understood that the Wage Stabilization Board cannot accept jurisdiction unless the strikers go back into the plant.

To do this now would leave all strike issues unsettled. If the workers stay out, however, President Truman could use his Taft-Hartley club to break the strike for the benefit of Douglas.

Michigan Peace Unit To Act on UN Day

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—The Michigan Peace Council will issue a special leaflet for United Nations Day, Oct. 24, calling for a return to the UN's original aims of peace and unanimity among the great powers.

Gov't Stoolie Doesn't Like The Word 'Spy'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Mary Stalcup Markward, FBI informer, doesn't like the word "spy." Last week when she was a government witness against the Communist Party in the McCarran board hearings, she winced each time attorneys Vito Marcantonio or John Abt used the word.

Under cross-examination by Marcantonio she insisted nervously that the FBI "did not ask me to spy on anyone."

"They asked you to spy on the people in the Communist Party, did they not?" demanded Marcantonio.

"If you want to use the term spy," she admitted finally.

Mrs. Markward said that she had convinced people to join the Communist Party because the party "was fighting for equal rights for the Negro people." She admitted that after they joined she gave their names to the FBI.

The government had made a great point of Mrs. Markward's testimony that a meeting of the Communist Party had been called in Baltimore to discuss and approve a statement given to the Baltimore Sun by Phil Frankfeld in which, she swore, Frankfeld had said Communists would not bear arms in a war against the Soviet Union.

In cross-examination, attorney Abt confronted her with Frankfeld's statement in the Sun which declared that the party would "mobilize the American people ideologically and politically" against such a war. She flushed, saying she had been "confused."

But when attorneys for the Communist Party called on the Subversive Activities Control Board to subpoena her report to the FBI on this meeting, chairman Charles M. LaFollete refused. He said he "saw no conflict" in her testimony.

Mrs. Markward was followed to the stand by Herbert Philbrick, the Boston stoolpigeon first used by the government in the Foley Square trial.

By GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY and S. W. GERSON.

With Election Day only three weeks off, progressive New Yorkers, especially workers, have still to absorb the lessons of the low registration. If correct conclusions are drawn from the registration figures, then the home stretch drive can still be fruitful for progressives.

New York City's tragically low registration—about 1,900,000, or the lowest in 18 years—is due, in our opinion, to four main factors:

• **Profound disgust with corruption in the two major parties.**

Continuous revelations of local and national bipartisan scandals have deepened already existing "what's-the-use" feelings among many voters who, as yet, see no third party alternative. These moods of disgust and futility are combined with an underlying concern about these central issues of the day—the continuing Korean war, the danger of World War III, the mounting cost of living and the mounting lynch attacks on the Negro people.

This mass stayaway (which means that only a minority of New York's eligible voters will cast ballots in November) can therefore be regarded as a form of protest against the two party system—though a backward form of protest. This mass mood has even affected left wing and progressive workers, deepening latent anti-parliamentary moods.

Mounting skepticism about the two old parties is a wholesome sign in American political life. But abstention from political action is decidedly unhealthy. It helps create the climate in which fascist demagogues operate. It must be fought by Communists, left wing and progressive workers who, unlike the major party machines, always seek the widest participation in the political processes by the masses.

• **Corruption was separated from other major issues.**

Efforts on the part of some forces, like Rudolph Halley, to divorce the issues of corruption from other major issues could not—and did not—arouse the electorate. The voters oppose graft and boodling, and great mass senti-

ment can be developed in the fight around these issues. But this fight cannot be separated from the struggle of the working and middle class people for decent living standards, peace and civil rights.

Civic virtue remains an abstraction, a shibboleth for futile reformers of Big Business advocates of "economy", unless the people see in it an improvement in their lives. The late Mayor LaGuardia was able to arouse New York workers in the fight against graft and corruption because they saw in him not only an honest politician but, above all, a champion of their needs against the Hoover and Tammany hunger policies and as an unflinching anti-Nazi. The LaGuardia coalition program contained a number of elements, but clearly distinguishable among them was the fight for relief, jobs, public works, housing and against rising Hitlerism.

In short, what the Halley forces deliberately "forget" is that no fight against corruption can be successful unless it is a fight against Big Business reaction. Lincoln Steffens called the turn nearly a half century ago when he wrote in his classic "Shame of the Cities":

"The typical business man is a bad citizen. If he is a 'big businessman,' he is twice as bad. . . . He is a self-righteous fraud. He is the chief source of corruption. . . ."

Halley's anti-corruption campaign never really, caught fire because he refused to fight the source of corruption—Big Business. He, in fact, endorses the most corrupt aspect of the Big Business program—the war in Korea and the bi-partisan plans for World War III.

• **Deliberate sabotage of registration by the two major parties.**

The two old party machines deliberately blocked a mass registration. They followed in this registration period the tacit GOP-Tammany understanding: The Republicans keep the Albany State government; Tammany and its allies keep New York City Hall; and both machines serve Big Business. Both wanted a low registration, also, because both want a minimal Presidential primary vote next April.

Their mass exclusion policy is (Continued on Page 7)

Tenant Council Hits Bias Against Puerto Ricans in Rockaway Park

The Rockaway Park Tenants Council has appealed to community groups to protest discrimination against Puerto Ricans living in the area. Property owners are attempting to keep Puerto Rican families on relief out of the area, the council charged.

John Gonzales, chairman of the Council informed the community groups by letter that the Civic Club of Rockaway is behind the move. At a recent meeting, a report was made showing that Civic Club leaders met with Welfare Commissioner McCarthy on the matter. At that meeting McCarthy was said to have promised the property owners:

• Not to send any more Welfare cases to the area for the next 30 days.

• Families living there now would be "reinvestigated."

• Housing accommodations where Welfare clients live would also be "reinvestigated."

• Careful screening of all families sent to Rockaway Park.

"The Civic Club is clearly in-

terested in the property interests of its members," stated Gonzales letter, "and not the civil rights."

Specific cases of discrimination against Puerto Ricans were listed in the letter. One involved a landlord, Greenbaum Brothers, 169 B. 115th St., Rockaway Park, who put an advertisement in a local newspaper stating that Welfare clients were acceptable as tenants. However, when a Puerto Rican family applied, it was refused by the landlords who is quoted as saying, "The neighbors on the street might not like it."

"We claim," declared the letter, "that a real solution to the overcrowded conditions that exist would be to rent regardless of creed, religion or color."

The letter urged community groups to write to Commissioner McCarthy to stop the harassment of Puerto Ricans, to call on the Civic Club to adopt a program of equal rights for all and to protest to the Greenbaum Brothers for their discrimination in renting to minority groups.

Heywood Patterson Sentenced To 15 Years in Michigan Prison

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—Heywood Patterson, Scottsboro victim of Dixiecrat frameups that kept him 19 years in prison, was sentenced to six to 15 years in Michigan State prison last week after a jury found him "guilty" of manslaughter. The charge was based on an incident in a Detroit bar in which one man, Willie Mitchell was killed. Patterson maintained and

proved that he was attacked by a mob of hoodlums with knives, none of whom he ever seen before. He was set to be a chief witness in a police brutality case when the attack on him took place.

After two juries had failed to bring out a verdict of guilty, the charge was changed, at the third trial, from first degree murder to manslaughter.

WHAT SCHOOL IS LIKE IN UKRAINE VILLAGE

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

There are as many teachers in a single school in the area of the Khrushchev Collective Farm of the Ukraine today as there were pupils in the entire region before the 1917 revolution!

When the Ukrainian peasants joined their Russian brothers in the revolution against the landlords and capitalists their slogan too was "bread, peace and land." And when they won bread and peace for all the people, land for the peasants and freedom for the Ukraine they also achieved an-

other blessing—education.

"Perhaps you'd like to hear something about the history of our school?" the principal of the 10 year school in this rural area asked me. "There was a single four grade school with 33 pupils and one teacher—the village priest—here before the revolution. We were sitting in a large classroom of the fine two story brick building on the eve of opening day at school. On the morrow the rooms and corridors would be alive with the 710 pupils from seven to seventeen years of age who attended the school. There are 30

teachers in charge of instruction and I saw many of them preparing their work, setting up apparatus in the chemistry, physics and biology laboratories and other educational equipment.

Only the wealthy could send their children to school in the old days, the principal pointed out. Today every child in the area attends school—there are five altogether, two seven year schools and two four year schools besides this one. Every child is required by law to receive at least seven years of schooling, which means

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UE To Take GE Strike Vote

The United Electrical Workers, will conduct a strike vote among its 50,000 members in 46 General Electric plants, the union announced late Monday night. The UE, which recently trounced the raiding IUE-CIO in a labor poll at General Electric's key Schenectady plant, had denounced as "wholly inadequate" the 2½ percent wage increase accepted from the corporation by the IUE.

UE announced the strike vote after its General Electric Conference Board formally rejected the company's offer of the same contractual terms accepted by the CIO union. The independent union is asking a 15 cent hourly increase, plus 5 cents additional for night workers, a pension minimum of \$165 per month etc. It anticipated that the strike vote would be finished by Nov. 5th.

The GE Conference Board, in announcing its rejection of the company's offer, declared:

"Out of its hundreds of millions of dollars of products, the General Electric Co. is offering its employees a few pennies. G. E.'s offer of 2½ percent, tied to an up-and-down escalator clause, does not even begin to meet the needs of G. E. employees, oppressed by steadily mounting taxes and living costs. In the first six months of 1951, G. E. earnings soared to \$212,000,000, as against \$137,000,000 a year ago—an increase of 55 percent."

At its national convention, last month, the UE voted to create a \$1,000,000 fighting fund against the Truman wage freeze. GE has based its 2½ percent offer on the wage freeze, claiming that the sum is "well up toward the uppermost limit of what General Electric employees ought to get or what is allowable under Federal regulations."

PRESS FREEDOM GROUP ORGANIZED IN CHELSEA

Supporters of the Daily Worker in Manhattan's Chelsea district have set up a local Freedom of the Press Association to support and fight for their favorite newspaper.

The association was organized at a meeting Monday night attended by 20 readers, most of whom have been active in its promotion.

They told of the paper's aid in organizing the lengthy fight around the Peterkin case, which involved discrimination in housing, and spoke of several other local problems which the paper could actively assist in solving for the people of the community.

The group set a tentative goal of \$500 for the Daily Worker's \$25,000 fund appeal, and some of those present chipped in a total of

British Troops Slay 11 in Attacks on Egyptians

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 16.—British troops today slew at least 11 Egyptians and wounded hundreds in a machine-gun attack on an anti-imperialist demonstrations in the Suez Canal zone. Egyptians accused the British of seizing the city of Ismailia, as the head of the British troops threatened to take over the entire country.

Carreathers Released in \$20,000 Bail

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16. — Ben Carreathers, Negro workers' leader indicted under the fascist Smith Act last August, was released from prison on \$20,000 bail today.

Carreathers has been confined in the juncrow section of the County Prison for nearly seven weeks.

His co-defendant, Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent, is still in the old granite prison. Dolsen needs \$30,000 bail to get out—\$20,000 under the Smith Act indictment and \$10,000 in the State "sedition" case. He was convicted in the state "sedition" trial frame-up on Aug. 31 and is awaiting sentence.

Four of Carreathers' other co-defendants in the Smith Act case were bailed out earlier.

They are Andy Onda, who was indicted under the Smith Act, shortly before a jury convicted him in the state "sedition" trial with Dolsen; William Albertson, of Detroit, a former Pittsburgher political leader; Steven Nelson, and Irving Weissman.

Nelson and Weissman are veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, which fought Franco in Spain.

Nelson was a lieutenant colonel in the Lincoln Brigade. Weissman is also a combat veteran of the Second World War.

The British attacks came in Ismailia, in the Canal Zone, and spread to Port Said and Alexandria, as the Egyptian Parliament proclaimed the annexation by Egypt of the Sudan—formerly jointly administered by Britain and Egypt. (London reports said Great Britain is rushing additional troops to the Suez Canal).

Scores were arrested in the anti-British demonstrations. (Continued on Page 6)

PAKISTAN PREMIER SLAIN BY RELIGIOUS ASSASSIN

KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 16.—Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan was assassinated today by a member of religious sect demanding a "holy war" against India.

The prime minister was cut down by two bullets fired into his chest at point-blank range as he arose to address a meeting of the Moslem League at Rawalpindi, in the Punjab. A hotbed of agitation between Pakistan and India in their bitter dispute over Kashmir.

A mob seized the assassin and tore his body to bits on the spot as the prime minister's body slumped to the floor.

Liaquat died at a military hospital to which he was rushed for a blood transfusion that failed to save his life.

Authorities identified the assassin as a member of the fanatic Khaksar religious sect which has been demanding a "holy war" with neighboring India in the dispute between the two nations over control of the Kashmir region.

Radio Pakistan said the man's name was Said Akbar, a member of the Khaksar sect, founded in 1930 by Allama Mashriqi Khan, of Lahore. Allama was jailed four times in the stormy years before the partition of India and Pakistan.

18,000 STRIKE AT INLAND STEEL PLANT STOPPAGE PROTESTS WAGE REDUCTIONS

By CARL HIRSCH
Special to the Daily Worker

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Oct. 16.—One of the nation's largest steel mills, the Inland Steel plant here, which employs 18,000 workers, was shut "tighter than a drum" today by a walkout in a wage dispute.

The strike began last Friday when 18 men in the cold strip mill found a \$50 to \$60 pay cut in their pay envelopes covering a two-week period.

Workers throughout the plant recognized that this was the opening wedge in a general wage-cutting program. The strike spread gradually for three days. Today, however, the walkout was complete, with no one crossing the picket lines.

The wage cut was seen as the company's reply to the demand recently adopted by the United Steelworkers Local 1010 for a 30-cents-an-hour wage boost when the industry's contracts are re-opened on Dec. 1.

Grievance Committee Chairman Don Lutes declared today that the strike was "in the hands of the rank and file." He added that "they will see it through to the end."

Edward L. Ryerson, chairman of the board of Inland Steel, today sent frantic wires to War Agency heads in Washington complaining bitterly about "the serious interruption of our production and the war effort."

Thousands of men, manning the picket lines here, however, turned a deaf ear to these appeals, pointing out that "the company knew what they were getting into when they cut the wages in the cold strip mill."

William Maihofer, president of the Inland local, explained that "the men couldn't possibly ignore that kind of wage cut."

The company ordered the slash in wages on a new steel pickling

line which recently went into operation. The cut was in the tonnage bonus, amounting to a net reduction in take-home pay of from \$25 to \$30 a week.

Maihofer pointed out that it was the company's practice in recent months to cut wage scales whenever a new piece of equipment was put into operation. "They

thought they would get away with it again," he said.

The complete walkout today forced the company officials and supervisors to bank the 418 coke ovens, eight blast furnaces and 36 open hearths. The company statement declared that the plant produces 10,764 tons of ingot steel daily for military use.

UAW Ford Local 600's Council Demands 10c Hike, 30-Hour Wk.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., Oct. 16.—The 200-member general council of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, representing 65,000 workers, voted full support last Sunday for a program seeking a 10 percent wage increase, the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, \$200-a-month pensions and \$60-a-week compensation for the unemployed.

This program was proposed by Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice president; William Hood, recording secretary and W. G. Grant, financial secretary of the local.

The Council also backed Stellato's plea that the International officers of the UAW-CIO adopt this program as theirs and go out and unitedly fight together with the CIO Oil Workers seeking a \$2 a day raise, the United Steel Workers going into negotiations next month and the United Mine Workers opening wage talks Jan. 1.

Out of approximately 200 delegates present only six, all of them on UAW president Walter Reuther's payroll, voted against this program.

The council delegates also adopted with three dissenting votes only, a resolution to be sent to Reuther demanding that he forthwith cease and desist from attacking the officers of Local 600

and start backing their demands.

The Ford local's program is now being discussed throughout the entire 900 locals of the CIO United Auto Workers Union. The program arose because of the war economy conditions faced by the 65,000 Ford workers and which

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UE DEFEATS LOCKOUT BY WALDES FIRM

Six hundred workers of the Waldes Kohinoor Co. of Long Island City, returned to work yesterday with a complete victory after a six-week lockout.

The workers, members of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Local 1227, forced the employer to restore the contract; reinstate the shop steward of the tool room whose firing touched off the dispute; pay \$50 to each worker in lieu of loss of time in the dispute, and to immediately take up all other still unsettled grievances.

The company locked out the workers on Sept. 15 after a walk-out of the toolroom employees over the firing of the shop steward in a dispute over a classification. Subsequently the company tried every means within reach to divide the workers or get rid of the UE. The authority of the Army and Navy was brought in. The IUE-CIO came on the scene and circularized the workers with a plea to get back to work under an IUE contract.

Mass picketing every day and a fine support from New York City's progressive-led unions in food and money, held the workers solidly together. Capt. Hugh Mulzac, ALP candidate for Queens Borough President, received a good response to his plea for support of the strikers. Every ALP club of Queens helped win the strike, according to Local 1227 strike leaders.

The United Labor Action Committee was an important factor in rallying the support for the workers. Nearly a third of the workers affected are Negro and some 60 percent of the shop are women.

'Most Unscrupulous Mudslinger'

"This most unscrupulous mudslinger in our recent history."

This is how the Providence (R.I.) Journal describes Senator McCarthy.

Still stronger words could be used.

Because the Wisconsin Senator slings his mud not only for partisan advantage, but as one of the ways to help fascism triumph in the United States.

The latest outrage chalked up against McCarthy is the admission in Switzerland by an American that he spied for the Wisconsin Senator and forged a telegram in order to smear John Vincent Carter, then U. S. Minister to Switzerland.

The Benton resolution calls for McCarthy's expulsion from the Senate. Senator Guy Gillette's sub-committee is now investigating the charges. But why the hush-hush? Why doesn't



MCCARTHY

Senator Gillette hold OPEN ings on McCarthy at which anyone can testify? He should be urged to do so.

GUS HALL IN LEAVENWORTH, SAYS JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Justice Department stated here today that Gus Hall, secretary of the Community Party, had been moved from Texarkana to Leavenworth, Kan., prison yesterday.

Hall, sentenced to five years sentenced under a Smith Act frameup for his activities in defense of peace, was reported to have been seized in Mexico last week and shipped under armed guard across the border.

Other Communist leaders have since expressed fears for Hall's safety, noting that reporters and photographers were barred from seeing Hall, whereas in other

Smith Act frameups, the Justice Department has made a publicity circus out of the occasion.

Miss Elizabeth Curley Flynn and Pettis Perry, Communist spokesmen, urged that Hall's attorneys and his wife be permitted to see him at once.

The working-class leader was transferred from Texarkana, Tex., prison to Leavenworth, where Irving Potash, vice-president of the Fur & Leather Workers Union, is also serving a Smith Act frame-up jail term.

Authorities at Leavenworth now say that no one can see Hall until the "quarantine period" is over.

Obstetricians In Soviet Union Abolish Pain

By RALPH PARKER
MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (Telepress).

By applying the methods of the great physiologist I. Pavlov, Soviet obstetricians have succeeded in abolishing pain in childbirth in nine out of ten cases where the expectant mothers take courses of psycho-physical preparation.

This fact was affirmed by a well-known French obstetrician, Dr. Bernard Lamaze, member of a group of French doctors who have been studying Soviet medical science. The group was headed by Benjamin Weill-Halle, a member of the French Medical Academy and chairman of the organization "Doctors for Peace."

Dr. Lamaze said that according to his information, painless childbirth was being accomplished by these methods everywhere in the USSR. 80 to 90 percent of mothers who took the full course of preparation suffered no unnecessary pain, while even in less favorable cases where preparation was not completed, results were between 75 and 78 percent. "As for myself," the doctor declared at a press conference in Moscow.

"I am an old man with 30 years of experience in obstetrics but after attending a child birth in the clinic of Prof. Nikolayev in Leningrad, I am happy to become a student again and to learn from Soviet medicine."

The method consists in preparing the expectant mother's physical and nervous reactions to the process of giving birth.

Other features of Soviet life that struck the French visitors were the opportunities enjoyed by all medical workers, including hospital nurses and orderlies, for advancement. With their work for the state limited to six hours a day, young doctors were able to continue their studies and research. The Minister of Health, Dr. Simov told that Soviet doctors would attend the International Conference of Medical Workers for Peace to be held in Rome in the near future.

Fur, Leather Workers Win 12c In Midwest

DETROIT, Oct. 16—The Midwest District of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union has won the 7th round of wage increases. The size of the average hourly increase was 12 cents an hour.

The Midwest District also announced at its meeting that it will open a drive to break the wage freeze by calling for unity of all labor to fight the wage-cutting policies of the War Stabilization Board. Also 95 percent of all local unions in the District reported they had won three weeks vacation with pay for their members as well as complete insurance paid for by the employers.

The Council elected three delegates to the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council. An estimate of some 40 delegates is expected from the locals in the Michigan, Illinois area.

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Jessup Hearings Bared Aim of McCarthyites

THE HEARINGS in the Senate Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Philip C. Jessup's "fitness" to be a member of Truman's delegation to the United Nations will be remembered as much for what they concealed from the public as for what they revealed.

They revealed the real aim of the McCarthyites in regards to China.

They revealed also the utter bankruptcy in men of stature among the Republican and Democratic leaders.

They did these things by trying to conceal a major issue of the hearings—the issue of whether or not the national interests of the people of the United States are served by the present Truman Administration bipartisan policy toward China.

Once the Wisconsin gauleiter had taken the stand and ascribed "Communist leanings" to Jessup in his position on China, the issue of policy on China became a major issue of the hearings.

But like the MacArthur hearings, which heard no single word of a genuine policy for peace in Asia, the Jessup hearings were conspicuously devoid of any real concern for the interest of the people of the United States in peaceful, friendly relations with China.

IS THERE NOT one single Republican or Democratic politician with enough courage and loyalty to the people to stand up and say: "Yes, I was in favor of recognizing the Chinese People's Republic in 1949 because I

believed such recognition was in the interest of the people of our country?"

Is there not a single Republican or Democratic politician with enough courage, foresight and devotion to the people to stand up and say: "And furthermore, I still favor recognition of the Chinese People's Republic right now and urge the immediate change of the Truman Administration's policy to bring about peaceful, friendly relations with the Chinese people, because I believe this to be in the best interest of the people of our country?"

No, there is not—this is what the Jessup hearings showed: McCarthy shouted, and the politicians cringed in nauseating exhibitions of abject cowardice, offering mealy-mouthed defense of their tactics, while swallowing in toto McCarthy's policies.

The two old parties are totally bankrupt in regards to a policy toward China in the best interests of the people of our country.

They have forfeited this position of honor and genuine devotion to the masses of the United States to the Communists and a handful of genuine liberals such as Robeson, Marcantonio, and Dr. DuBois.

THE MCCARTHYITES used the technique of the witchhunt, thereby exposing their aims in regards to China.

They are trying to make opposition to Chiang Kai-shek disloyalty to the United States, with all the sinister implications of

such a state of affairs.

An obvious implication is, of course, unconditional support to Chiang in his present objective, which is the restoration of himself and his gang as the government of China.

Thus, the McCarthy aim is not a truce in Korea, not a settlement in Asia, but a prolongation and extension of the Korean conflict to China.

In the present context of Pentagon thinking regarding the use of atomic weapons against the Koreans and Chinese, this McCarthyite aim is fundamentally a policy of genocide.

And the big-mouthed would-be-fuehrer, pal of MacArthur, and stooge of the most reactionary sections of Wall Street monopoly capital, is being aided and comforted in this inhuman project by the witchhunting demagogues and posturing moralists of the Truman Administration, not to mention renegades from liberalism and stoolpigeons who infest the two old parties.

As for numerous conservatives and other leaders of public opinions who, like Justice Douglas, see recognition of the Peking Government and a genuine policy of peace and friendship toward China as serving the people's best interests, they have been cowed and intimidated by McCarthy's blackmail cry of "Treason!"

Such is the logic of the witchhunt: Foley Square, which was perpetrated as an attempt to silence "only" Communists has sired McCarthyism, which is moving to gag the entire nation at the hour of its gravest peril from involvement in world war-breeding aggression.

are the last major strongholds of the open shop in the coal industry. The union has tried to organize them for several months. The results of Harlan County, where the union finally won, should have taught the mine owners a lesson.

The actual number of coal miners involved, it would seem, should not be a cause for worry to the mine union. But the widespread nature of the non-union stabs at the UMWA, plus the continued serious effect of cheap Near Eastern oil and natural gas, adds up to quite a threat even to this most powerful of America's unions.

The union has already waged a campaign against the import of Arabian and Iranian oil at a price only a small fraction of the cost of American oil. This explains, in part, why the leaders of this union don't warm up to U. S. imperialist policy abroad.

So it goes for strip mine coal, affecting mainly the bituminous fields. The process by-passes the experienced miner and the cost of constructing a mine. A steam shovel just rakes in coal on the surface and moves to a new spot. It is like a mobile mining operation that the union finds as difficult to follow as a runaway shop. Those shovels put the miners in an ugly mood, especially when work isn't too plentiful.

The struggle of the miners in the scattered areas, especially in Kentucky, also gives meaning to Lewis' call for labor unity against the employers. It is not something for the future. The labor movement faces the question now: are Leslie and Clay counties to be run by armed thugs of the coal companies? Are the coal and iron police of open shop days to be allowed to return in Pennsylvania?

World of Labor

by George Morris

Not All Quiet in The Coal Fields

PITTSBURGH.

COAL MINERS are getting some reminders of old days in the recent appearance of coal police and of fresh attempts at non-union operation these armed men are hired to guard. The national spotlight is on bloody Clay and Leslie counties in Kentucky, where the story of nearby once "bloody Harlan County" is being repeated.

But miners here pointed out that the United Mine Workers is currently attacked in several coal districts. One of the most common forms of this attack, outside Kentucky, and it is beginning to seriously affect the employment of union coal miners in some districts, is the expansion of strip (surface) mining.

The miners have therefore been forced to launch organizing campaigns in some areas, including Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Southern Illinois and West Virginia. Miners, working short weeks, or not at all, will not sit by and watch big steam shovels rake up surface coal with a handful of non-union men. The union stops certain mines in the areas affected, and leads the miners in a march to the strip operations. Consequently, stories are common now of clashes between demonstrating coal miners and coal guards of non-union workings.

ON THE DAY I visited this city, the strip operation of the Gray Construction Co. in nearby Somerset was closed down. That

company, incidentally, is partly owned by former Pennsylvania State Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti. The struggle to stop the spread of non-union work in this area has already brought some frameup indictments of members of the UMWA on charges of "conspiracy" to interfere with coal mining.

On that day, clashes were reported from a number of points in the Eastern Ohio coal fields as miners, stopping work at a number of mines, marched on the non-union operations. The mass march was in defiance of injunctions that limited picketing to two men.

It was also on that day that the papers carried a demand by John L. Lewis to Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky that an investigation be ordered of the reign of terror in Clay and Leslie counties. Two UMWA organizers escaped death by only a few moments as a volley of machinegun bullets was let loose on their car which they left to enter a store. The week before, a UMWA hall was dynamited and another was set ablaze. In another case, the motion picture theatre of Hyden was riddled by machinegun bullets. The owner of the theatre had rented a hall to the miners.

THESE TWO COUNTIES



Press Roundup

THE COMPASS says Gen. Ridgway "told newsmen in Tokyo, in effect, that his forces are prepared to carry the war as far north as the Yalu River."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE says there's a "potential source of embarrassment and misunderstanding" in the fact that puppets Bao Dai and Chiang Kai-shek, along with French and British brass in the Far East, are rooting for the Korean war to continue. This, says the Trib, is in contrast to Ridgway's "sincere best" to get a ceasefire on the "existing battle front." The Trib doesn't mention that Ridgway is so "sincere" about getting the best possible "existing battle front" that he keeps stalling the talks and pressing offensives so that the "existing battle front" can wind up somewhere in China. . . . The Trib also hails the "reduction of Communist power" in France as a result of the cantonal elections, without bothering to note that the Communists are once again the largest party by far—increasing their percentage of the vote, too—and that their "losses" in council seats are due only to the crudest kind of election law fakery. As usual, these editorial pipedreams will be followed in a week or so by "warnings" that the French Communists are as popular with the French workers as ever.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM's correspondent admits from London that British workers are going to fight the wage freeze no matter who wins the coming election. . . . The Telly says that "If the Russians had even the slightest desire for peace, they could call off their war in Korea." Which explains why Jacob Malik, whose countrymen are not fighting in Korea, suggested the truce formula which the world cheered, while Gen. Ridgway, whose countrymen are, has just announced that he'll keep attacking Korea until he's also attacking China. The Telly thinks "that is the way to talk" to the Koreans.

THE TIMES' James Reston explains: "For the last few weeks the Truman Administration has been trying to do these things: Keep Iran's oil out of the hands of the Russians, keep that oil flowing to the anti-Communist West and support the British in such a way that Iranian developments should not set a dangerous precedent in Venezuela Saudi Arabia and other countries where our own oil concessions might be damaged." Reston goes on to sigh that the Wall Streeters and their boys in Washington have a tough nut to crack. For they're determined to keep the rest of the semi-colonial world from kicking out greedy American exploiters the way Britain's are being dumped, while being equally anxious to avoid exposure throughout the Middle East as imperialists. Reston hopes that U. S. participation in an "international company to tap Iran's oil" will do the trick. . . . The Times lists the lathes, electric equipment, mining and textile machinery offered by the Soviet Union in trade to Far East and Pacific nations, and reports "The broad range of products offered by the Soviet surprised some Western analysts in Moscow." Anti-Soviet propagandists are always getting fooled by their own propaganda, as the ghost of Adolf Hitler would testify.—R.F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Baseball Democracy's Biggest Year—by Lester Rodney

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TRUMAN IS UNEASY

IT WAS AN UNEASY Mr. Truman who delivered the speech on Monday in North Carolina.

But what was bothering the President, was not the mounting casualty lists in Korea or the fact that his policy is leading to world war.

What made him uneasy was the reaction, at home and abroad, against his Constitution Day speech of a few weeks ago where he declared it was impossible to reach any kind of agreement with the Soviet Union and that the U.S.S.R. understood only "force."

What made him uneasy was the world-wide response to the statement of Joseph Stalin that the Soviet Union had been forced to build atomic weapons because of Washington's refusal to ban them, and to Stalin's appeal for immediate negotiations to ban and abolish all atomic weapons.

So Truman trimmed his sails ever so slightly. Changing the tone of his Constitution Day address, the President said we are always ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union (through the UN, he added—where he could vote down all Soviet proposals!)

While the words were slightly different, the tune was the same—a tune that could tickle the ears only of the war-profiteers and the war-makers.

For the main thesis of the Constitution Day address was still present: the Soviet Union will not respect any treaties unless compelled to by superior force. In other words: we are ready to negotiate on atomic weapons and other armaments, but we haven't the slightest intention of stopping our mad arms buildup. We are ready to negotiate—but we won't.

The strength of the world peace movement was reflected in the defensive words of the President that "I am afraid that some people, here and abroad, believe that the creation of armed defenses must inevitably lead to war. This is false. We do not think war is inevitable."

When the President says he is afraid "some people" think Washington's is a war policy, he means hundreds of millions of people. If it were only "some" people, he wouldn't bother to argue with them.

The President can repeat until he's blue in the face that an arms race needn't lead to war. But the people won't believe him—no matter how many Biblical quotations he uses. History tells the people otherwise.

The substance of Truman's speech should show the peace forces in this country the urgency of redoubling their efforts. The defensive tone of the speech should encourage the peace forces in America and give them faith that the people can still win out over the war-makers.

It is not the Soviet Union that has dropped the atomic bomb on cities; it is Washington. It is not the Soviet Union that is talking about using atomic weapons now in Korea; it is Washington. Let the people tell Mr. Truman that if he wants to see atomic weapons outlawed, he should publicly disclaim the inflammatory statement of Atomic Energy Commission chairman Gordon Dean and various Senators on the use of atomic weapons in Korea.

They should tell the President that if he is "always ready to negotiate" with the Soviet Union, then let him **NEGOTIATE!** And let him do it now—for a Big Five pact of peace, for banning the a-bomb and for limitation of armaments. The people can still make him do it!

CHALLENGING THE FREEZE

LAST WEEK'S MEETING in New York of the heads of eight progressive-led former CIO affiliates touched off a great deal of wild newspaper distortion and guessing. The effect of this false reporting was to take attention from the one decision that these leaders of 650,000 workers made and announced to the public; their agreement to collaborate in the struggle to break the wage freeze.

This decision is important not only to the workers of those eight unions. The current wave of strikes or other forms of pressure from the workers indicates the rank and file of the AFL and CIO unions have no desire either to be hamstrung by the freeze formula.

The rank-and-file strike of the AFL's longshoremen in New York, in defiance of the settlement their top leaders are trying to put over, is eloquent testimony to what's taking place. The demands being put forward in the locals of the CIO's steel union, going beyond the freeze limit, are forcing even Philip Murray to talk of by-passing the freeze. There isn't a union that isn't feeling similar pressure from its membership.

The leaders of the eight unions put forward the issue which other labor leaders have been trying to hide somehow. No amount of distortion and red-baiting will hide it. The real question is how soon will a wider circle of labor leaders get around to joining hands for an end of the wage freeze? Judging by the mood of workers in the shops, particularly in steel, auto, machinery, rubber, packing and other industries, some unions will have to decide very soon.

SPEAK UP



Who Repudiates Treaties?

By ALAN MAX

(Second article of a series)

AS THE EXCUSE for not signing a five-power pact, President Truman charges that a treaty with the Soviet Union "is not worth the paper it is written on." Now, a large part of the people of the world have quite a different view of the matter and of just whose signature cannot be trusted. So let's look into it.

Large numbers of American newspaper readers and of American radio listeners will tell you that the Soviet Union breaks treaties. But if you ask them just which treaties, they would not be able to answer. Because no one has ever been able to charge the Soviet Union with breaking any specific clause or clauses of any specific treaty. As a matter of fact, the capitalist countries, despite their hatred of the Soviet Union, have made dozens of treaties with the Soviet Union because they knew that the socialist-country was scrupulous about treaty observance.

The case of Finland provides the clearest evidence of the Soviet Union's policy, intentions and good faith. Probably that is the reason Finland is rarely mentioned in the press.

According to the terms of the treaty signed after the Soviet-Finnish war, the Soviet Union maintained military bases in Finland the only country in Europe where it does so. And yet everyone knows that the Soviet Union scrupulously observes the treaty and does not interfere in the internal affairs of Finland, which has an anti-Communist government since the Finnish people, unlike other peoples of Eastern Europe, have not yet seen the desirability of a Communist-led government. Obviously it is not Finland's "superior force" which compels the Soviet Union to respect the treaty, but the Soviet Union's whole policy of peace, non-interference in the affairs of other peoples, and strict observance of treaties.

ON THE OTHER HAND, our State Department admitted that the contents and method of preparing the Japanese Treaty violated the terms of surrender on which the U. S. placed its signature. But this is lightly brushed aside on the ground that the Soviet Union is to blame.

It is said that it is perfectly all right for us to violate agreements because the Soviet Union is given to "obstruction" at conferences. Now, the Soviet Union never signed an agreement in which it agreed not to stand up for its views—which is what is called "obstruction." But even if

it could be successfully argued that the Soviet Union "delays" and makes "long-winded speeches"—since when is this a violation of treaties or an excuse for others to violate them?

Then it is said—of course we have to "revise" (polite word for "violate") various treaties and pacts—because the Soviet Union has "violated" the Potsdam Agreement. But just which clause of the Potsdam Agreement was violated by the Soviet Union. The clause providing for rooting out nazism in Germany? No, that particular clause was violated by the U. S.

The clause providing for the de-militarization of Germany? No, this clause is being violated by the U. S. which is trying to restore the Nazi military might.

This clause providing for the unity of a democratic Germany? No, this clause was violated by the U. S., Britain and France which set up a separate government in Western Germany and is moving heaven and earth to prevent the German people from even voting on uniting Germany.

Then just how did the Soviet Union "violate" the Potsdam Agreement? There is a general notion that somehow the existence of a Communist-led government in Eastern Germany—not to mention the countries of Eastern Europe—constitute a Potsdam violation. But the Soviet Union never has and never would sign a treaty barring a Communist government in a country—any more than the U. S. ever agreed that a capitalist

government would not be set up. The Potsdam agreement provided what both the Soviet Union and the U. S. could agree on—that there would never be a fascist government again in Germany. And this, of course, not the USSR but the U. S. is proceeding to violate.

(If you asked any North American Indian which government in the world holds the record for breaking treaties, he would instantly point to Washington, which has violated scores of treaties with the Indians.)

BUT THE SOVIET UNION does not refuse to negotiate pacts because of the treaty violations committed by Washington. On the contrary, it is pressing for such pacts, particularly a five-power peace pact. For such a pact would not depend on the "word" of Washington any more than it would on the "word" of Moscow. A five-power pact would base itself on limitations of armaments and on a ban of atomic weapons, through MUTUALLY agreed upon and guaranteed methods of supervision, check-up and controls. In other words, no one would take anyone else's "word" for anything. The Soviet Union would not expect us to reduce our arms while it increased its own, any more than it would be prepared to cut down its own armaments while we went full speed ahead. There would have to be guarantees for both sides. Why does Washington object to such a pact? We will discuss this tomorrow.

KOREA VET IN DETROIT TELLS HOW UNIT WAS WIPED OUT

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—An interview with an Army sergeant back from Korea, now employed at the American Metals plant here, was printed recently in the company's newspaper, Ampress.

"It's damned nice to get back in the U.S. alive and in one piece" was the way Gene Theriault, 25, summed up his Korean war experiences.

Gene was a sergeant in a machine gun platoon in the infantry, and he wasn't too anxious to talk about his Korean experiences, the Ampress reporter relates.

"There wasn't anything too nice about it," he said. "It was all pretty rugged. Three days after I left Korea on my way home, half my unit was wiped out—they lost all their equipment and vehicles. Most of the GIs are getting

tired of it all—its hard to find a reason for being there in the first place."

Commenting on the peace talks, he said he was wholeheartedly behind them. "That's the best way to settle any argument," he declared.

Ordered to Admit A Negro Nurse

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—State University has been ordered to admit Negro students to its School of Nursing.

Federal Judge Herbert Christenberry granted an injunction yesterday on petition by Daryle Foister, director of the nursing service of Flint-Goodridge Hospital here. She charged she was denied admission to the LSU nurses' school because she was a Negro.

Longshore

(Continued from Page 1)
the complete tie-up of the New York and Brooklyn piers it is evident that Ryan's claim of an approval of his pact by a two to one vote was phony.

Indignation ran high in Brooklyn over Ryan's statement calling the strike in the borough's piers "Communist-led." In group discussions on corners and in taverns, many gave vent to feelings about Ryan in unprintable language. They recalled that each time longshoremen oppose his deals with employers he shouts "communism."

Ryan, as usual, had Harry Bridges on his brain. He blamed the walkout on the leader of the West Coast longshoremen, whose contract is superior in every major respect to that of the East Coast dockers. Ryan's real fear is the fact that the West Coast men recently negotiated a 20-cent package that provides a \$100 pension in ADDITION to social security. They continued to enjoy the 30-hour week with overtime after that. They are free of hiring racketeers because since 1934 they have enjoyed a rotary hiring hall, with a union dispatcher.

"WON'T LISTEN"
Ryan admitted that his influence is on the wane among the New York Longshoremen. He said to newsmen:

"They won't listen. They feel they have a grievance, but they have no leader I can deal with."

He said all his efforts Monday to persuade the men to return were futile and he blamed "Communists" who are "prevailing on the men to walk out."

"You know Bridges was in town last week," he added.

Bridges was in New York for a one-day conference with heads of seven other progressive-led unions on joint action to break the wage freeze.

DEMANDS

The strikers demand:
A raise of 25 cents an hour in place of 10 cents Ryan negotiated.

A guarantee of eight hours pay if hired, along with the one shape-

Gen. Ridgway Still Stalls on Resuming Talks

TOKYO, Oct. 16.—Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy flew here today for an "urgent conference" with Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, it was announced here.

This move followed Ridgway's announcement that he would never agree to an armistice based on the 38th Parallel.

At the same time, Ridgway's liaison officers in another meeting at Panmunjon continued to hold off an agreement on the size of the neutral zone within which to resume the armistice negotiations.

Ridgway declared last night he would withhold the names of the pilots who violated the neutral zones, killing a Korean child in the latest incident, because, he said, the men were only "trying to do their best in the execution of their war duties." He asserted that the B-26 pilot who strafed the Kaesong neutral zone had received a reprimand.

up a day. Ryan negotiated only a four-hour guarantee in pay.

An increase in the welfare fund by 10 cents an hour instead of the 1 1/4 cents an hour granted, to provide better than the \$35 a month pension and other benefits.

A reduction in the base number of hours work a year to qualify for pensions and a week's vacation, to 500 hours. Ryan's contract calls for a minimum of 700 hours work a year to qualify.

They also object to splitting of gangs for rigging work.

The strikers point out that the same shipowners who refuse to deviate from the "stabilization" freeze in the case of the longshoremen had granted substantially more to marine radio men and Masters, Mates and Pilots (with the eventual approval of the Wage Stabilization Board).

Since 1945, except in one instance, Ryan was forced to take his contract back to the shipowners for something better after similar rank and file revolts. In each case he blamed "Communists" and Bridges, although the leadoff local in the move was usually Local 791 of the Chelsea area, of which Ryan is personally a member.

Rank and file dare not openly step out as leaders, in view of the New York waterfront history of murder, maiming and economic victimization of opponents of Ryan's machinemen and assorted racketeers. The dock work's never trusted Ryan to count the ballots on contract ratification, and ignored his claims of two or three to one for ratification.

This time the bulletin of the dockers came up with figures of the count in some of the major locals showing a two to one or better vote against approval.

Soviet Note to Norway Hits Aggressive Acts

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Soviet Union, in a note from Soviet foreign minister Andrei Vishinsky, handed yesterday to the Norwegian ambassador in Moscow, accused Norway of letting Norwegian territory be used in war preparations against the USSR, and of carrying out a vast military program of her own, Radio Moscow reported today.

The note cited Norway's participation in the Atlantic war pact, and pointed out that Norway had assured the USSR in a note dated Feb. 15, 1929, that Norway never would concur in a policy which has an aggressive aim toward the USSR, and would never permit Norwegian territory to be used for such a policy.

"Particularly noteworthy are trips of military and political personages of the United States and Britain to the Norwegian-Soviet border," the note said. It said they have "lately become more frequent."

The note also attacked Norway's agreement which placed Spitzbergen and Medvezhi Islands under Gen. Eisenhower's command. The note said this violated the multi-lateral Paris treaty of Feb. 9, 1920, in which Norway agreed to prohibit establishment of any naval base or fortifications on the islands.

Egypt

(Continued from Page 3)

gry demonstrations. Demonstrators streaming through the streets of British-garrisoned Ismailia reportedly burned a British army canteen, six British buses and a British Army post exchange store.

British troops in full battle-dress were rushed to the scene and turned machine guns on the demonstrators.

Reports from the city early tonight said British troops had seized the city.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Erskine, commander of British forces in Egypt broadcast a message to his troops over an army radio station, ordering them to, "resist most strongly" if the Egyptians attempted to follow up their treaty abrogation by trying to oust British forces from the canal zone.

Another group of demonstrators, chanting "Down with Britain," marched through Port Said—the northern entrance to the strategic Canal lifeline. Reliable reports said one Egyptian Coast Guardsman and three other persons were killed when British troops opened fire at that Canal Zone city.

In Alexandria, thousands of secondary school students took part in a demonstration. Official police sources said seven were wounded and 39 were arrested.

Reports from the Port city said 23 others, including three children, were injured.

Premier Mustapha El-Nahas Pasha, who returned to Cairo from Alexandria tonight, appealed to the nation in a radio broadcast to keep calm and cease all demonstrations. His appeal was in indirect answer to crowds of Egyptians who marched through the streets of Ismailia after the British had fired on demonstrators, shouting, "Nahas, give us arms!"

The Premier went directly to a meeting with key cabinet ministers to consider his country's next move in the deepening crisis with Britain.

The commander of British forces in Egypt broadcast to his troops, saying that if he found "any breakdown of the Egyptian forces of law and order, I shall take charge myself."

To bitter Egyptian protests, the British Embassy claimed such action would be taken only to protect British lives.

Egyptian circles branded the British Ismailia action "an occupation of an Egyptian city."

In Cairo, 70,000 Egyptians surged through the streets shouting "Long live (King) Farouk" and "Down with Britain," in defiance of a police-declared state of emergency and a ban on demonstrations.

Approximately 1,500 government employees chanting anti-British slogans entered the grounds of the British Consulate which was closed for the day and guarded by 50 police.

Seek GOP Defeat in Philly Mayor Race

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—"The defeat of Daniel Poling, Republican candidate for Mayor, has been placed as the foremost job of the Progressive Party in the municipal elections," it was stated today by Henry Beitscher, the party's Philadelphia director.

"Although Progressives are not running a candidate for Mayor," Beitscher said, "we are not taking a hands-off attitude. In Poling's own words the issue in this election is not who is going to be the Mayor in 1951 but who is going to be the President in 1952. Poling's idea for 1952 is a Republican President committed to MacArthur's program of world war."

John L. Holton, Progressive candidate for City Councilman-at-Large, will present the party's stand on Poling on Thursday at 9:45 p.m. over WFEN.

Ford Local

(Continued from Page 3)

are now hitting at auto workers everywhere.

These conditions are: Close to a 100 percent speedup on all jobs through retiming. Technological changes bring additional speedup because under Reuther's five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contracts the companies paid four cents a year "improvement factor" raise for the right to make these technological changes.

These technological changes are being used by Ford against the biggest and most progressive force for peacetime production in the UAW, Local 600 by moving out all work from there to plants in Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati where wage rates are cheaper.

Under the cloak of "national security" the FBI and other government stoolpigeons and company spies are flooding the plants, fingering workers, many of them foreign-born who pioneered in building the UAW-CIO, and getting them fired as "bad security risks." Local 600 is the first UAW local to set up a Workers Defense Committee which will give legal aid and any other aid needed to workers, victims of the Smith Act, McCarran Act, Un-American Committees.

For advocating this program to meet the needs of the workers, for refusing to be a part of Reuther's warmongering clique, the officers of Local 600 were called on the carpet by Reuther before the recent meeting of his International Executive Board.

As soon as the word got around the entire executive board of Local 600 and many rank and file workers proceeded to go to "Solidarity House," Reuther's new \$1,350,000 headquarters.

The four top officers, Stellato, Rice, Hood and Grant, all spoke and defended the program and their ideas and demanded to know from Reuther what program he advocated for the taking care of the over 300,000 unemployed auto workers whose ranks are constantly growing. Reuther's replies as usual were that he is spending all his time in Washington (he says he sees Truman every two weeks) trying to get "scare" copper, steel, etc.

He tried to ridicule the Ford officers' demand for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, saying that there will be a labor shortage soon. Several days after he made this claim, UAW Washington lobbyist, Don Montgomery, announced that an additional 25,000 Detroit auto workers would be laid off. Trade journals have predicted that little hope exists for putting the jobless to work before 1953.

Classified Ads

NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

STATEMENT OF POLICY
The Daily Worker and The Worker will not accept an advertisement in which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed.

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT.
The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

Date _____
Signed _____

FOR SALE
(Appliances)

ELECTRIC TRAINS—\$17.95 and up—25% savings till November. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.)

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces opening evening classes for beginners, adults, and children. Instruction free to members. 50 cents weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Apply by mail, 106 E. 14th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SERVICES
(Upholstery)

SOFA rewebbed, refined springs relied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention mornings 9-11 HYEanith 8-7857.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied readers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-9000

JIMMIE'S Pickup, Trucking Service. Small jobs, shortest notice, dependable, reliable. UN 4-7707.

Strikers Charge Wright Stalls to Boost War Profit

The Wright Aeronautical Corp. is stalling on a strike settlement at its Wood-Ridge, N. J., plant to "force Uncle Sam to pay more for Wright engines," it was charged yesterday by Local 669, of the United Automobile Workers.

The Wright firm, whose 10,000 workers are on strike for three weeks, has a backlog of a billion dollars in war orders and is already one of most profit-fattened war babies in the country.

Douglas Aircraft, of Long Beach, Cal., whose 10,000 workers are on strike since Sept. 5, boast of a backlog of nearly \$800,000,000 in war orders, and is similarly holding out.

Both companies are sticking to the wage freeze pattern.

The deadlocked struggle, which President Truman has turned over to the Wage Stabilization Board, has brought the entire UAW executive board to Washington to take up the explosive issue of wages in aircraft.

In Paterson, meanwhile, officials of Local 669 inserted an ad assuring members that even if the President invites the strikers to go back to work, the matter will be first put before a membership meeting. Notice was also posted of a membership meeting at Lackawanna Plaza, 10 a.m., in Paterson tomorrow (Thursday) where, presumably, such a request would come up.

Taft to Seek GOP Nominattion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) formally announced that he will be a candidate for the 1952 Republican Presidential nomination.

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis
IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 West 34th St. (adj. Saks)
Suites 1101-1102 • LO 3-4218

Florists
FLOWERS
AND FRUIT BASKETS
Delivered Anywhere
ROBERT RAVEN, Flowers
TR 9-2844

Insurance
CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK CIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
near 3rd Ave.
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office.
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEvins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Oct. 15 and 16 9:00 — 11:00 P.M.
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Daily Worker

Daily Worker ONLY

	Manhattan and The Bronx	All Others
1 year	\$12.00	\$10.00
6 months	6.50	5.75
3 months	3.25	3.00

DAILY WORKER—50 East 13th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____

City _____ P. O. Zone _____ State _____

Combination

	Manhattan and The Bronx	All Others
1 year	\$14.00	\$12.00
6 months	7.50	6.75
3 months	4.00	3.75

Briton Calls Foster's 'History' An 'Astonishing Achievement'

(William Z. Foster's book 'The Outline Political History of the Americas' is hailed by the British writer Derek Kartun as "an astonishing achievement.")

"In 625 pages," says Kartun, "Foster gives the first Marxist history of the economic, political, cultural and national factors which have gone to the making of the modern American continent—North and South." Following is the text of Kartun's article as reprinted from the London Daily Worker.)

By DEREK KARTUN

LONDON.

William Z. Foster stands among the giants. For he is that combination of qualities which is only produced by the effect of Marxist training and discipline on working-class origins and experience.

William Foster is national chairman of the American Communist Party. He carries in his person a great slice of the history of the American working class.

He has to his credit achievements, practical and intellectual, which make of him that type of all-round, deeply cultured, active and incorruptible leader that only the Communist movement can produce today.

With some half-dozen impressive books and scores of pamphlets to his credit, Foster has just produced another great volume.

The Outline Political History of the Americas is an astonishing achievement.

In 625 pages Foster gives the first Marxist history of the economic, political, cultural and national factors which have gone to the making of the modern American continent—North and South.

The sweep of the work is impressive for it tells the reader of



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

social conditions in Mexico, labor legislation in Brazil, the fight for unions in the U.S., the culture of the Indians, the slavery and the Negroes, the New Deal and the post-war expansion of American imperialism, the Communists and the current drive to war.

All this, and a great deal more, has been set in perspective and illuminated with profound political judgment.

It is a work that would do honor to a university professor with unlimited time and facilities at his disposal, and a long life of training in research and exposition behind him.

But while he was writing this book, Foster was leading the day-to-day work of the U.S. Communist Party.

He was helping to organize the defense of the leaders of the party, including himself, indicted on framed-up charges of teaching revolution.

And all the while he was suffering acutely from a dangerous heart ailment which confined him repeatedly to bed.

All his life, he is 70 now—has

been a fight against odds like that.

He was born of poor parents in Taunton, Mass. At seven he was selling newspapers on the streets of Philadelphia and at 10 he started regular work.

There followed some 30 years of "floating"—working his way back and forth across the giant continent, sailing nearly twice round the world, helping to build the railroads of the West.

He was in his first strike in 1895, and from then onward he was to be found wherever the fight for unions, free speech and democratic rights was toughest.

And tough it was. He was shot at by gangsters in control of the unions in Chicago.

He was beaten up by company thugs and police at Spokane, in the Idaho minefields and in Florida.

He was kidnapped twice, jailed scores of times.

And all the time he kept working for his class—first in the old Syndicalist movement, then in the "wobblies" (the Industrial Workers of the World), then in the Socialist Party, and at last as a Communist.

He tells in his "Pages from a Worker's Life" how he stood and listened to Lenin in Moscow shortly after the Soviet Revolution and realized that here was the answer to what he had searched and worked for all his life: the road to emancipation for his fellow-men.

Bill Foster will be remembered for his leadership of the epic strike of 365,000 steel workers in 1919; for his leadership of the unemployed in 1930; for his successful fight against Browderism in the U.S. Communist Party; for his devotion to his people.

He has wrecked his health and nearly killed himself in the struggle.

Today he has to rest much at his home.

But he still leads the American Communists in their hour of great trial.

And he still stands as a thinker and as a man, head and shoulders above those frightened men in Washington who believe in their infinite foolishness that they can legislate Communism away and then grab the world for their own.

American Indian Opera Acclaimed In Canada

NEW WESTMINSTER, Canada.—The enthusiasm with which audiences in New Westminster received the Cowichan Indian Players in Tzinquaw, a musical dramatization of a Salish Indian legend, should be given Frank Morrison, the musical director, and Cecil West, the producer, considerable satisfaction. It was performed here the weekend of Sept. 29.

In simple fashion the legend relates the tragedy that befell the Indians when the Killer Whale chased away the fish on which they deepened for food. Friendly Indians brought them food and helped them in their unavailing fight against the Killer Whale, until at last they called upon the Thunderbird to destroy their enemy.

Abel Joe, tenor singer and dance leader, was outstanding in the generally competent cast that brought this legend to life through Frank Morrison's excellent musical dramatization. Margaret Rose Charlie, women's dance leader, has a fine soprano voice, and fully deserved the praise she received. But the New Westminster performances were actually stolen by one of the three talented children who contributed to the Victory Dance finale.

In this reviewer's opinion, however, the musical dramatization would have been still more effective if some of the singing at least had been in the Salish language and greater use had been made of native Indian musical instruments.

—M. M.

Rodney Ill, To Resume Column Soon

Sports editor, Lester Rodney, is ill at home. He will resume his column shortly.

THREE CRUCIAL WEEKS IN NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

also bound up with the great number of bi-partisan endorsements for juicy judicial posts which effectively cancel, in advance the position of the voters. It virtually removes whole blocks of elective posts from the election and places their control solely in the hands of the old party bosses (and those who manipulate them).

Lack of labor unity and a coalition policy.

Divisions of organized labor into three camps undoubtedly helped produce lethargy among the great trade union membership of the city. But this situation, where AFL and CIO officialdom follow Tammany and the Liberal party bosses reject as a matter of principle unity with the American Labor Party, was perhaps unavoidable.

But this lethargy could, to some extent, have been dissolved by an aggressive coalition policy on the Left, by fighting for the united front in such a way as to establish clearly before the workers who wanted unity and who did not.

It is clear that the basis for united action grows daily. Workers, irrespective of union affiliation, want an end to the wage freeze. Consumers are battling the high cost of living. The Negro people's struggle for equal rights is at a new level. The fight against the Smith and McCarran Act is, cutting across all existing lines. And, above all, the desire for a truce in Korea and peace throughout the world embraces millions.

This desire for united action should have been translated into political form by an aggressive fight for coalition. The Liberal Party leadership and the AFL and CIO officialdom fought, on principle, every demand for unity against the warmakers and Big Business. From this fact of current political life some forces on the Left drew wrong conclusions, i.e., that electoral coalition was "impossible."

But a go-it-alone policy is never the answer to the resistance of the Right Wing labor leaders to the united front.

Only the most patient, consistent effort to develop a united front on partial issues, combined with

mass united front struggle around day-to-day issues, can help evolve a coalition policy. Conditions do not develop in political backrooms. They evolve in struggle. These struggles educate millions in the necessity for united action and either force Right Wing leaders to agree to unity or sweep them aside.

The American Labor Party is today the only electoral force carrying on this fight for unity. Its candidate for President of the City Council, Clifford T. McAvoy, links the fight against civic corruption with the struggle against Big Business and its policies of war abroad and reaction at home.

The ALP has correctly singled out the fight for the election of Jacques Isler, a leading Negro attorney, for the presently lily-white Supreme Court, and Capt. Hugh Mulzac for Borough President of Queens. Both represent new high points in the fight for Negro representation at all levels of government. Both candidates represent initial aspects of a correct coalition policy.

Increasing mass activity of ALP forces together with those workers who still follow other party allegiances is one of the healthiest aspects of the current campaign. Whatever the immediate results on Election Day these united front actions lay the basis for a mass coalition movement that can switch America back to the Roosevelt policies of peace and world friendship.

It is precisely in these united struggles, with those workers who have illusions about a Halley or a Joe Sharkey, that the growth and expansion of progressive influence is guaranteed. It is exactly this type of fight for unity and united struggle that makes it possible, even within the framework of a low registration, for the peace and progressive forces to deal a heavy blow to the two-party system, roll up a substantial ALP vote and lay the basis for a wide peace coalition in 1952. A substantial ALP vote will help check the warmakers and reactionists in Washington and will hearten progressives throughout the nation.

—What a School Is Like In a Ukrainian Village

(Continued from Page 2)

four years of elementary school and three years secondary. One third of all those who graduated seven year school last term went on to the eighth grade. All the rest went to technical schools or trade schools where they learned a trade while continuing with secondary school subjects.

Fourteen graduates of the ten year school last semester passed the examinations to enter Institutes (college).

One factor that has facilitated the educational progress in this school as well as in all others of the Ukraine is that all instruction is carried on in the Ukrainian language. Freedom for the Ukraine achieved in the October Revolution meant an end to the oppressive policies of the Russian Tsars which barred the Ukraine people from national expression and cultural development.

In the second grade of elementary school all pupils begin to learn the Russian language. In the third grade they start a foreign language, German, English, or French.

I questioned the principal closely and made a careful scrutiny of the school equipment to see whether children in rural areas are deprived of any advantages

that city children have. I could see that there was rigid observance of the curriculum used in all schools in town and country. There was also a complete set-up for sports, social and cultural activity both within the regular school program and extra-curricular.

Of great help to the teachers here is the activity of the children's organization, the Pioneers, which includes just about all the kids 9 to 14 and the Komsomol—the Young Communist League—which takes in the youth 14 and over. "Every one of the 80 Komsomol members are the leaders of the 16 pioneer groups which were especially active in organizing camping and recreational activity for the children during the summer months.

As in the town schools there is one teacher per class for the first four grades and departmentalization after that, with separate teachers for history, geography, Russian literature, western literature, chemistry, physics, biology, physical education, drawing, foreign language, etc.

Here in the Ukraine as elsewhere in the USSR the light of education has dispelled the darkness that enveloped the villages of old Russia.

'DAY EARTH STOOD STILL' SPURS CONFUSION ON PEACE

By MICHAEL VARY

At first glance, one is likely to write off "The Day The Earth Stood Still" (at the Mayfair) as another of Hollywood's gruesome fantasies. But because it throws a bone to the deep peace feelings of the people and then diverts their attention from the forces that breed war, this film deserves a closer look.

"The Day The Earth Stood Still" is a fantastic collection of science-fiction, documentary, political confusion and inertia, all dressed up with a peace angle. A man from another planet—human, warm, life-like—arrives at Washington in a space ship, accompanied by a robot. He is at once shot down by the U.S. Army, whereupon the robot fixes his steely eye on some of the tanks and guns, and the latter obediently melt away.

At Walter Reed Hospital in the capital, the space man informs the secretary of the President of the U. S. that his visit to earth is prompted by his wish to speak to every head of every nation at one big meeting to warn them all to keep the peace. The secretary tries to dissuade him. "It's impractical!" he says. But the message is sent and, of course, turned down by all the other nations, with Moscow mentioned by name.

The audience is told to believe that Washington wants peace but no one else is interested. Thus the film deliberately spreads confusion on the issue of peace.

It is significant that Hollywood could not dare to present even a distorted version of the fight for peace in a straight dish. It had to resort to science-fiction, to the "Man from Mars" technique to surround peace with an aura of the fantastic.

But the film also has its contradictions. The space man is obviously the hero. The audience is asked to like him. He is pictured

as a very fine, friendly person with the best of intentions. Yet the radio announcers—and they are present in the persons of Drew Pearson, Elmer Davis and H. V. Kaltenborn—describe him as a monster, a terror. He is hunted high and low by a frenzied citizenry after escaping from the hospital. All the while he walks the streets of Washington, unrecognized because he's such a nice guy.

Finally, the U.S. Army mobilizes. We see the battle plans formulated, the tanks and soldiers getting ready, the entire military preparing to do battle against this missionary of peace, protecting the nation from a "menace" who is not a menace at all. And finally, after a wild chase of tanks through the streets of Washington, they kill him. But he comes back to life.

The audience, of course, is left without any urge to go out and work for peace. That, it appears, is a job for men from other planets. In fact, not a single earthly mortal is interested in peace except one Jewish scientist whom the space man seeks out. This scientist gathers fellow scientists from all corners of the earth to hear the space man's plea. The meeting includes Negro scientists and Indian scientists and even a Russian scientist in full army uniform. The space man tells them of the need for peace, gets back in his space ship, and flies off. Period.

The film has left this message: the U.S. government is trying its best but no one else wants peace. . . . don't you worry about things like this, because it takes the power of a space man to stop wars between earthly nations.

Fortunately for the world, that concept of how peace can be won is restricted to the distorted mentality of Hollywood and the Pentagon.

Newark Cop Slays Negro Worker

NEWARK, Oct. 16.—William Johnson, 40, Negro steel worker, was shot dead today by a trigger-happy cop who had stopped him for a minor traffic violation. The cop, Sgt. James Henderson, killed Johnson in one shot from his pistol, witnesses said. The witnesses emphasized there was no warning shot, nor had Henderson given any other warning, by word of mouth or in any other way.

The slaying took place at Avon Ave. and 10 St. Henderson had stopped Johnson and asked for his driver's license. When the license was not produced, the cop took Johnson to a candy store. There he phoned for a patrol wagon.

According to witnesses, Johnson seemed to be pleading with the cop, and then started to walk. With no warning, they said, Henderson pulled out his gun and fired, killing his victim at the first shot.

Corroboration of the facts was given by a fellow-passenger in Johnson's car, Curtis Simmons, also a Negro steel worker. Simmons was taken to the police precinct, where they tried to make him say there were two shots, but Simmons stuck by his story.

Another witness, who lived in the neighborhood and saw the killing, was Mrs. Ruth Bardach, a white woman, who gave the facts to the local papers.

The Newark Civil Rights Congress today called for a public hearing by the state legislature on measures to halt the police brutality, which only recently had claimed another victim, Robert Kelly, a Negro veteran. The CRC also issued a demand to the Civil Rights Commission to prosecute Henderson.

George Margolis, attorney for Local 4282 of the CIO Steelworkers, of which Johnson was a member, told a group of workers he would investigate the case and decide on a course of action.

Bay State CLU Cites Peril in McCarran Act

"American democracy will not be safe until the McCarran Act is repealed," the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union declares in a new brochure being distributed. The pamphlet asserts:

"The Act declares its unprecedented and drastic provisions are necessary to save the U. S. from violent overthrow by American Communists. But in destroying the rights of this minority the Act sets up controls by which everyone loses his rights. If the Communist Party can be destroyed by legislation today, other political parties can be legislated out of existence tomorrow, and the democratic right of the American people to political instruments of their own choice is at an end."

The brochure lists, among the civil rights group's officers, Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers and Prof. Kirtley F. Mathers, and among its general and advisory committee members, Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., cartoonist Al Capp, Prof. Samuel Eliot Morrison, historian, Prof. Howard Mumford Jones and Joseph A. Salerno.

\$100,000,000 More Voted For Franco

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Senate Appropriations Committee today added \$100,000,000 for Franco Spain. Congress voted \$62,500,000 for this purpose last year.

REUTHER BOARD VOTES END OF WRIGHT, DOUGLAS STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The executive council of the United Auto Workers (CIO) voted today to call off strikes at Douglas and Wright aircraft plants.

UAW president Walter Reuther said about 20,000 workers at the aircraft plants will vote Thursday on the council's recommendation.

He said the board agreed to call off the strikes at the request of President Truman and the Wage Stabilization Board because the walkouts are "injuring the defense effort."

Reuther said, however, that

Westchester Hotel Bans Rights Rally

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Hotel Roger Smith bowed to pro-war and witch-hunting pressure groups here and canceled the rental of its ballroom for a meeting tomorrow of the Westchester Committee for Human Rights. The committee had held four meetings in the hotel last year.

Leading the witch-hunt attack was Benjamin Schultz, national executive director of the self-styled American Jewish League Against Communism, and the so-called Americanism Committee of the Westchester American Legion.

Representatives of the New York State Committee Against Discrimination, authors, book critics and professors have been among the speakers at previous Committee meetings. Scheduled to have spoken tomorrow (Wednesday) were Carey McWilliams and William Gailmor, Daily Compass columnist. Committee spokesman Dr. Gerti Dooneief denounced the ban and Schultz's labeling of the group as "pro-Communist," and expressed concern over the "rapid deterioration of civil rights."

Brooklyn to Hear Patterson Oct. 29

William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will head prominent speakers at a meeting being called Oct. 29, at Paragon Hall, 4 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Chapter of the CRC is sponsoring the meeting, along with other organizations and community leaders, to protest Patterson's indictment for "contempt" of Congress.

NEGRO ATTORNEY JOINS DEFENSE OF '15'

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16.—The Negro people have a "special interest in the rights of protest and free expression," Attorney Leo Branton, Jr., said today as he joined defense attorneys for California's 15 Smith Act prisoners.

The 29-year-old Negro war veteran is one of the city's rising attorneys. He won wide respect for his

talents as a defense attorney for Lawrence J. Walker in the Riverside frameup case.

In his announcement of affiliation with the political prisoners' defense, Branton said:

"Today is a very decisive period in the history of our nation. There is a great danger that a rapid sabotage of our Constitution will take place out of the fear and hysteria of the day.

"Persons charged as subversives have on some occasions had difficulties securing their basic constitutional rights.

"My association with the defense of the Communist leaders is not because of any belief or sympathy with their political theories and ideology, but because of an intense desire to aid in the preservation of our civil rights and liberties, and to preserve inviolate our democratic institutions.

"I understand that many prominent attorneys influenced by fear have declined to be associated with such cases. These are not times for lawyers to be driven into

their shells. In difficult times such as the one in which we are living, certain virtues become difficult, but in proportion as they are difficult, so also are they important.

"I somehow seem to remember that our oath of office dedicates us to the defense of the constitutional rights of all people, including unpopular political minorities.

"But some of the issues in this case are of particular concern to me because of the special interest which the Negro people have in the rights of protest and free expression.

"Our entire struggle to gain first class citizenship has been a protest against the status quo. Any restraint placed upon the protection of the First Amendment in this case will inevitably have its effect upon the continual struggle for advancement of Negroes toward full equality."

Born in Pine Bluff, Ark., Branton served as an OSS officer during the war. He was decorated for his services with Italian partisans behind Nazi lines.

Mossadegh Says He'll 'Go Home' Unless Britain Changes Stand

Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh yesterday told the United Nations Security Council he would "go home" unless Brit-

ain changes its stand on the oil question.

"Time is running out," said Mossadegh, in his second day's speech, "and if our offers to discuss legitimate differences are again turned down, we shall have no alternative but to go home, a course which we think is indicated for others as well."

British delegate Sir Gladwyn Jebb, taking the floor, gave no indication of any change in Britain's stand. He charged Mossadegh with using the language of "certain Communist sympathizers" in Iran. Before the council is a U. S.-indorsed resolution by the British calling for new oil negotiations under UN auspices.

A vote may come today.

Westinghouse Fairmont Vote Won by UE

The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers yesterday announced another National Labor Relations Board victory in the Westinghouse Electric chain. Workers at the Westinghouse glass plant in Fairmont, W. Va., voted support of UE over IUE-CIO by 168 to 107.

This marks the fourth successive victory for UE over IUE in Westinghouse plants in the last few weeks.

List 201 More U. S. Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Pentagon today identified 201 more American battle casualties in the Korean war.

Dr. Meiklejohn Says Free Speech Suffers More Now Than Ever Before

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—Freedom of expression is suffering more today than at any time in American history, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn said here in an interview with the Evening Bulletin. The former dean of Brown University and former president of Amherst College said that American freedom are now in greater peril than ever before because of "intimidation" by those who dread social change.

"It is worse than it was after the first World War," said Dr. Meiklejohn. "Then liberals suffered on account of a war that was past. Today it is one which is believed to be threatening."

He said he considered free speech in great peril from the paralyzing effects of McCarthyism.

"Those who govern the country today," he added, "talk freedom but preach repression."

Protecting the American people

from what the Justice Department labels as "dangerous" ideas has violated the freedoms of speech and of peaceable assembly guaranteed by the Constitution, he contended.

Concerning the recent loyalty oaths required by some colleges, he said: "Anyone who submits to coercive power ceases as a scholar and teacher and becomes a hired man—thinking what he's allowed to think and saying what he's paid to say."

The Attorney General's office, he pointed out, has made a list of "subversive" organizations without any hearings and often on the basis of "pseudo-evidence."



8,500 Borg-Warner workers will not end their walkout because "85 to 90 percent" of the firm's production is for civilian consumption.

Meeting Tonight On Wage Freeze

Julius Emspak, general secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, will address a conference tonight (Wednesday) called to fight the wage freeze. The conference is sponsored by the United Labor Action Committee.

Unions have been urged to guarantee representation from shops.

The conference will start at 7:30 p.m., and will be held in the auditorium of the Furriers Joint Council, 250 W. 26 St.

New Violation of Neutral Zone

TOKYO, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—The Peking Radio today charged a new aerial violation of the Kaesong neutral zone by Ridgway's forces.

It was charged that a low-flying B-26 flew over Kaesong Monday, three hours after Ridgway accepted responsibility for strafing Panmunjom.

COMMITTEES SPEED GOODS FOR ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR

Committees to make this year's Labor Bazaar the biggest in its five years have been formed among furriers and shoe, furniture, millinery, pocketbook, drug, electrical, ILGWU and Amalgamated Clothing workers, Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager, announced yesterday.

Miss Epstein stated that the tens of thousands of people—members of unions, youth groups and fraternal organizations, Negro and white—who traditionally wait to do their holiday shopping at the Labor Bazaar will not be disappointed.

Indicating the enthusiastic response received from unions and businessmen, she said, "this year's Annual Labor Bazaar has everything. Contributions of merchandise are exceeding all donations received in previous years. Household goods, dresses, coats, men's wear, furs, shoes, leather goods, hats, drugs, children's clothing and toys will be available in vast

quantity. As a matter of fact, everything about this Labor Bazaar will be the "biggest" except the prices. We will be selling every item far below cost, because the work on the merchandise is donated by skilled union labor."

Proceeds from the Bazaar, which will be held in St. Nicholas Arena on Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, will go to fight anti-Semitism, jimcrow, and all forms of discrimination. The Bazaar office is located at 39 Union Square.

What's On?

New Jersey

ENJOY this weekend Oct. 20-21 at Camp Midvale, Midvale, N. J., only one hour from New York City. Gala program for the benefit of our Catskill Camps include entertainment, square and folk dancing, etc. Special off-season rates. All sports, beautiful Indian Summer, for further information call Terhune 7-2160.

RATES
35 cents per line in the Daily Worker.
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker.
Six words constitute a line. Minimum charge 3 lines. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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Daily Worker: Previous day at noon.
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Tie-up Spreads to Entire Port

Ryan Voted Down in Own Local; Brooklyn Dockers Solid

By GEORGE MORRIS

The rank and file strike of New York longshoremen, entering its second day, yesterday spread to paralyze all Manhattan and Brooklyn piers, and received official sanction by an overwhelming vote of the members of Chelsea's Local 791.

"King" Joe Ryan, who had set his hopes on the meeting of Local 791, suffered a crushing defeat when not only did the 1,000 workers meeting in St. Bernard's Hall reject his contract, but they thereby gave official cognizance to the spontaneous revolt.

Ryan meanwhile, admitting that "the men don't listen to me," said he would have squad cars of his machine goons roving the waterfront this morning in a new try to break the walkout.

The longshoremen reported at the waterfront as usual early yesterday morning, with about 1,000 in Chelsea and more than that number in front of the Army's 59 St. pier in Brooklyn. But when called to shape up to be picked for work by hiring bosses, they remained across the street, not a man moving.

An immediate howl was raised by Army spokesmen that vital cargoes for Korea were held up. They particularly expressed worry over 41 carloads of potatoes. But neither the Army plea nor the appeals of Ryan's delegates made an impression upon the men.

Jay O'Connor, business agent of Chelsea Local 791, Ryan's own, estimated that some 1,500 longshoremen refused to work in the Chelsea area alone.

REFUSE TO WORK

Actually, the bulk of New York's 80-odd thousand longshoremen are supporting the rank and file movement, because they are not reporting to work as requested by Ryan men.

A bulletin issued by Dockers News, the paper of the rank and filers leading the movement, and distributed yesterday, centered its main demand on sending the negotiations committee "back to negotiate." Groups of strikers of various locals are putting pressure on their local officials to make the walkout "official," and to have it led through the locals.

Dockers News noted that with (Continued on Page 6)

SENDS \$10 TO BRING FACTS TO PEOPLE

"Thank God we still have courageous people to carry on this work of bringing the facts to the people," writes a supporter of the Daily Worker from Musmanno - ridden Pittsburgh. Enclosed in his letter is a check for \$10, his contribution to the paper's \$25,000 fund appeal.

The mails brought in other contributions yesterday, from Kentucky, Rhode Island, Maine, California, as well as from Brooklyn.

There were two Chicago readers who came through with \$7. We know there are a couple of thousand more in that city on Lake Michigan who would consider it a tragedy if they could not get their paper regularly. We need to hear from them, too.

But what about our readers in Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and the cities and towns of New Jersey? Let's get rolling with those tens, fives, twos and ones!

Daily Worker

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He Talks Truce, Pushes War

An Editorial

NOW THE American people can know from Gen. Ridgway himself, why American boys continue to die in Korea and why there is no truce.

At a rare press conference—resulting from the protests against the iron censorship at army headquarters—Ridgway revealed that the generals are out to get as much territory as they can regardless of the terrible toll in lives.

He ruled out a truce at the 38th Parallel—which had been agreed to by Secretary of State Acheson and which formed the basis of the Malik proposal upon which truce talks were opened.

Then came the announcement which will shock millions of Americans the generals insist that any truce line shall be at or near (meaning even beyond) the battle line existing at the moment when a truce might be proclaimed.

This means that the goal of Washington in Korea is not peace but TERRITORY!

If they can get territory



RIDGWAY

through a truce, well and good. But if they can't, then they will drive for as much territory as they can while they go through the motions of truce talks and while young men lay down their lives.

And that is exactly what has been happening.

The Pentagon generals have refused all along to say what their demands were. But a few weeks ago the Chinese papers printed a map showing the line demanded by Ridgway miles above the battle line at that time. The North Koreans and the Chinese naturally rejected this demand. WHEREUPON THE GENERALS STARTED THEIR BLOODY OFFENSIVE TO TRY TO REACH THE LINE.

In fact, the Pentagon may now have its sights on grabbing ALL KOREA. Ridgway hinted that the fighting might go on to the Yalu River. Meanwhile, the press reveals that the use of atomic weapons in Korea is being "seriously considered" in Washington.

By what right have the generals kept from the American people the Pentagon demands upon which the truce talks have stalled? Reporting the Ridgway press conference, the N. Y. Times correspondent said yesterday:

"General Ridgway acknowledged that 'full and timely information' had not been furnished by his headquarters to members of the United Nations through the allied press—which often is dependent on Communist sources for news of the truce talks."

The people can also see now why the Pentagon generals have been so obstinate at every point in the truce talks, why violation after violation of the neutrality zone has been committed.

The American people cannot continue to let the generals run wild in Korea. The demand of the Illinois State AFL convention for a negotiated settlement in Korea should be echoed far and wide. The President should be called on to reject all plans for atomic warfare in Korea and to agree to an immediate cease-fire.

Tomorrow's (Thursday) cease-fire rally in Union Square should get the widest support.

This is the patriotic duty of every American.

'1 of Every 2 GIs Was Dead or Wounded'

The tremendous cost in American lives of Ridgway's latest grab-territory offensive in Korea was indicated in a frontline dispatch yesterday. Reporting on a U. S. Seventh Cavalry Regiment attack on Korean positions north of Yonchon, the dispatch declared that "one of every two infantrymen participating in the drive was dead or wounded yesterday."

"It was one of the bloodiest battles of the Korean war, just as bad—maybe worse—than the struggle for Heartbreak Ridge," the dispatch continued. "The Garry

Owen" Regiment lost as many men in nine days of fighting as during the previous six months of the Korean war.

"The battle began Oct. 3. It ended Oct. 12, when three shattered battalions withdrew from forward positions which had pointed like a bleeding finger into the baize green ridges north of Yonchon.

"It was the fiercest fighting in any war or any place," said a battalion commander who had watched his companions shredded by Korean artillery fire.

"A lead company which had clawed its way to a Korean graveyard on a horseshoe-shaped ridge fought its way back with only one platoon leader left.

"All the company's officers were casualties except for one lieutenant who had been ordered to a rear position to direct the routing of supplies.

"In another company, every officer was either wounded or listed as missing in action.

"The forward observers of one battalion were killed to the last man by artillery, mortar and rocket

fire which surprised veteran commanders by its intensity.

"In the darkness and early morning fog, the Koreans, whistling and with bugles blowing, counter-attacked on the battalion 15 times during the nine-day battle.

"The action changed the mind of one ex-Ranger, who will soon be up for rotation but had planned on refusing it to keep fighting in Korea.

"I was going to stay on but after this action I've decided I'd like to leave," he said."

PEACE CRUSADE URGES KOREA CEASE-FIRE NOW

In a telegram to President Harry S. Truman, the American Peace Crusade, through its co-directors Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphaus, declared yesterday that "our best argument at the peace talks in Korea would be a proposal for an immediate cease fire while the true talks go on."

The telegram noted President Truman's speech of Oct. 15, 1951 at the Wake Forest College cam-

pus, and urged that he propose to the leaders of all nations a pledge to refrain from the use of any atomic weapons in present or future disputes.

Text of telegram follows:

"Once again, as in July, all mankind views with hope the new possibilities for restoring peace in Korea. We proposed then that the talks proceed on the basis of an immediate cease fire, with all other

issues settled at the conference table. Absence of cas fire between then and now led to hundreds of thousands of casualties on both sides, to divisive incidents, to repeated breakdowns. We renew our pleas to save lives now by a cease fire now. Our best argument at the peace talks in Korea would be a proposal for an immediate cease fire while the truce talks go on. Urge you instruct our nego-

tiations to propose this step. Likewise, on the basis of your Oct. 15 speech to 'free the world from the scourge of atomic warfare,' we urge that you propose to the leaders of all nations a pledge to refrain from the use of any atomic weapons in present or future disputes, so that world wide fears that our country intends using atomic weapons in Korea, widely reported in the press, will be set aside.

ALP Rally for Truce Tomorrow

AT UNION SQUARE BETWEEN 4-7 P. M.

British Troops Slay 11 Egyptians

— See Page 3 —

NEGRO GI BEATEN, JAILED FOR OBJECTING TO WORD N—R

MACON, Ga., Oct. 16.—A Negro soldier on furlough was sentenced to 112 days in jail yesterday after being beaten by a white bus driver and police because the GI had objected to being called a "n—r."

Robert Robinson, 21, on a month's furlough before going overseas, was given a 52-day sentence or a \$26 fine for disorderly

conduct and 60 days or a \$51 fine for resisting arrest.

John D. Johnson, Robinson's companion, also on the emergency furlough, received a 52-day sentence of a \$26 fine for "interfering" with police as they arrested Robinson.

Police Lt. B. B. McGahee told Judge Roy B. Rhodenbiser, Jr., in Recorder's Court that Robinson

annoyed a Southern Trailways bus driver with questions and objected when the driver called him a "n—r."

McGahee admitted that when called to the scene last Saturday by driver R. O. Sanders he hit Robinson with his fist because the Negro thrust his hand in his pocket as if reaching for a weapon.

McGahee said he was forced to arrest Johnson because he "interfered" with Robinson's arrest by asking questions.

Robinson said he merely asked Sanders about bus schedules.

He added that he later told McGahee he did not like being called a "n—r" and that McGahee then "hit me and knocked me to my knees."

More UE Victories

The UE scored new victories recently in NLRB elections. At the Harris-Hub Bed and Spring Co., Scranton, Pa., a newly-organized plant, 116 workers voted for UE to 106 for the AFL Machinists at the Detroit Coil Co., workers voted 71 to 14 for the UE. Stockwell Transformer workers, Akron, backed the UE by 38 to zero. A raid of the IUE-CIO on the Espey Manufacturing Co. plant in New York was beaten back 203 to 153 by UE Local 430.

Calif. Plane Strikers Out Solid 3 Crucial Weeks In New York's City Elections

LONG BEACH, Oct. 16.—Pickets from the CIO United Auto Workers Local 148 still circled yesterday before the gates of the Douglas Aircraft Co. plant, strikebound since 9,000 workers walked out Sept. 5. They'll stay there, said union leaders, pending a decision of

further steps in light of President Harry S. Truman's not unexpected order for the Wage Stabilization Board to settle the strike.

President Truman's order was accompanied by an unspoken but concurrent threat of invoking Taft-Hartley Act injunction provisions against the unionists if they insist on staying out until their wage and working conditions demands are met.

In ordering the Wage Stabilization Board to step in against both strikes, President Truman used his war plans as an excuse. "Air Force operations already are being seriously impaired by the loss of production," he said.

While the strikers wondered, "What next?" Donald Douglas, president of the struck plant, hailed President Truman's order as a "consecutive action."

That President Truman's action didn't come out of the clear sky by divine inspiration was indicated by the Douglas statement.

"Three days ago the company asked the union to agree to a voluntary joint submission of the issues between us to the Wage Stabilization Board for review and recommendation . . . but the union flatly and unconditionally rejected our suggestion," he said.

Ernie West, UAW international

representative in Long Beach answered that "we still believe in the concept of free collective bargaining and did not join with the company in the petition that issues go before a board."

"For this reason, anything out of the board will be considered as a recommendation rather than an order," West continued. "All union demands are still alive."

On the picket lines, is it understood that the Wage Stabilization Board cannot accept jurisdiction unless the strikers go back into the plant.

To do this now would leave all strike issues unsettled. If the workers stay out, however, President Truman could use his Taft-Hartley club to break the strike for the benefit of Douglas.

Michigan Peace Unit To Act on UN Day

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—The Michigan Peace Council will issue a special leaflet for United Nations Day, Oct. 24, calling for a return to the UN's original aims of peace and unanimity among the great powers.

Gov't Stoolie Doesn't Like The Word 'Spy'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Mary Stalcup Markward, FBI informer, doesn't like the word "spy." Last week when she was a government witness against the Communist Party in the McCarran board hearings, she winced each time attorneys Vito Marcantonio or John Abt used the word.

Under cross-examination by Marcantonio she insisted nervously that the FBI "did not ask me to spy on anyone."

"They asked you to spy on the people in the Communist Party, did they not?" demanded Marcantonio.

"If you want to use the term spy," she admitted finally.

Mrs. Markward said that she had convinced people to join the Communist Party because the party "was fighting for equal rights for the Negro people." She admitted that after they joined she gave their names to the FBI.

The government had made a great point of Mrs. Markward's testimony that a meeting of the Communist Party had been called in Baltimore to discuss and approve a statement given to the Baltimore Sun by Phil Frankfeld in which, she swore, Frankfeld had said Communists would not bear arms in a war against the Soviet Union.

In cross-examination, attorney Abt confronted her with Frankfeld's statement in the Sun which declared that the party would "mobilize the American people ideologically and politically" against such a war. She flushed, saying she had been "confused."

But when attorneys for the Communist Party called on the Subversive Activities Control Board to subpoena her report to the FBI on this meeting, chairman Charles M. LaFollette refused. He said he "saw no conflict" in her testimony.

Mrs. Markward was followed to the stand by Herbert Philbrick, the Boston stoolpigeon first used by the government in the Foley Square trial.

By GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY and S. W. GERSON.

With Election Day only three weeks off, progressive New Yorkers, especially workers, have still to absorb the lessons of the low registration. If correct conclusions are drawn from the registration figures, then the home-stretch drive can still be fruitful for progressives.

New York City's tragically low registration—about 1,900,000, or the lowest in 18 years—is due, in our opinion, to four main factors:

• **Profound disgust with corruption in the two major parties.**

Continuous revelations of local and national bipartisan scandals have deepened already existing "what's-the-use" feelings among many voters who, as yet, see no third party alternative. These moods of disgust and futility are combined with an underlying concern about these central issues of the day—the continuing Korean war, the danger of World War III, the mounting cost of living and the mounting lynch attacks on the Negro people.

This mass stayaway (which means that only a minority of New York's eligible voters will cast ballots in November) can therefore be regarded as a form of protest against the two party system—though a backward form of protest. This mass mood has even affected left wing and progressive workers, deepening latent anti-parliamentary moods.

Mounting skepticism about the two old parties is a wholesome sign in American political life. But abstention from political action is decidedly unhealthy. It helps create the climate in which fascist demagogues operate. It must be fought by Communists, left wing and progressive workers who, unlike the major party machines, always seek the widest participation in the political processes by the masses.

• **Corruption was separated from other major issues.**

Efforts on the part of some forces, like Rudolph Halley, to divorce the issues of corruption from other major issues could not—and did not—arouse the electorate. The voters oppose graft and boodling, and great mass senti-

ment can be developed in the fight around these issues. But this fight cannot be separated from the struggle of the working and middle class people for decent living standards, peace and civil rights.

Civic virtue remains an abstraction, a shibboleth for futile reformers of Big Business advocates of "economy," unless the people see in it an improvement in their lives. The late Mayor LaGuardia was able to arouse New York workers in the fight against graft and corruption because they saw in him not only an honest politician but, above all, a champion of their needs against the Hoover and Tammany hunger policies and as an unflinching anti-Nazi. The LaGuardia coalition program contained a number of elements, but clearly distinguishable among them was the fight for relief, jobs, public works, housing and against rising Hitlerism.

In short, what the Halley forces deliberately "forget" is, that no fight against corruption can be successful unless it is a fight against Big Business reaction. Lincoln Steffens called the turn nearly a half century ago when he wrote in his classic "Shame of the Cities":

"The typical business man is a bad citizen. If he is a 'big businessman,' he is twice as bad. . . . He is a self-righteous fraud. He is the chief source of corruption. . . ."

Halley's anti-corruption campaign never really, caught fire because he refused to fight the source of corruption—Big Business. He, in fact, endorses the most corrupt aspect of the Big Business program—the war in Korea and the bi-partisan plans for World War III.

• **Deliberate sabotage of registration by the two major parties.**

The two old party machines deliberately blocked a mass registration. They followed in this registration period the tacit GOP-Tammany understanding: The Republicans keep the Albany State government; Tammany and its allies keep New York City Hall; and both machines serve Big Business. Both wanted a low registration, also, because both want a minimal Presidential primary vote next April.

Their mass exclusion policy is (Continued on Page 7)

Tenant Council Hits Bias Against Puerto Ricans in Rockaway Park

The Rockaway Park Tenants Council has appealed to community groups to protest discrimination against Puerto Ricans living in the area. Property owners are attempting to keep Puerto Rican families on relief out of the area, the council charged.

John Gonzales, chairman of the Council informed the community groups by letter that the Civic Club of Rockaway is behind the move. At a recent meeting, a report was made showing that Civic Club leaders met with Welfare Commissioner McCarthy on the matter. At that meeting McCarthy was said to have promised the property owners:

• Not to send any more Welfare cases to the area for the next 30 days.

• Families living there now would be "reinvestigated."

• Housing accommodations where Welfare clients live would also be "reinvestigated."

• Careful screening of all families sent to Rockaway Park.

"The Civic Club is clearly in-

terested in the property interests of its members," stated Gonzales letter, "and not the civil rights."

Specific cases of discrimination against Puerto Ricans were listed in the letter. One involved a landlord, Greenbaum Brothers, 169 B. 115th St., Rockaway Park, who put an advertisement in a local newspaper stating that Welfare clients were acceptable as tenants. However, when a Puerto Rican family applied, it was refused by the landlords who is quoted as saying, "The neighbors on the street might not like it."

"We claim," declared the letter, "that a real solution to the overcrowded conditions that exist would be to rent regardless of creed, religion or color."

The letter urged community groups to write to Commissioner McCarthy to stop the harassment of Puerto Ricans, to call on the Civic Club to adopt a program of equal rights for all and to protest to the Greenbaum Brothers for their discrimination in renting to minority groups.

Heywood Patterson Sentenced To 15 Years in Michigan Prison

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—Heywood Patterson, Scottsboro victim of Dixiecrat frameups that kept him 19 years in prison, was sentenced to six to 15 years in Michigan State prison last week after a jury found him "guilty" of manslaughter. The charge was based on an incident in a Detroit bar in which one man, Willie Mitchell was killed. Patterson maintained and

proved that he was attacked by a mob of hoodlums with knives, none of whom he ever seen before. He was set to be a chief witness in a police brutality case when the attack on him took place.

After two juries had failed to bring out a verdict of guilty, the charge was changed, at the third trial, from first degree murder to manslaughter.

WHAT SCHOOL IS LIKE IN UKRAINE VILLAGE

By JOSEPH CLARK MOSCOW, USSR

There are as many teachers in a single school in the area of the Khrushchov Collective Farm of the Ukraine today as there were pupils in the entire region before the 1917 revolution!

When the Ukrainian peasants joined their Russian brothers in the revolution against the landlords and capitalists their slogan too was "bread, peace and land." And when they won bread and peace for all the people, land for the peasants and freedom for the Ukraine they also achieved an-

other blessing—education.

"Perhaps you'd like to hear something about the history of our school?" the principal of the 10 year school in this rural area asked me. "There was a single four grade school with 33 pupils and one teacher—the village priest—here before the revolution. We were sitting in a large classroom of the fine two story brick building on the eve of opening day at school. On the morrow the rooms and corridors would be alive with the 710 pupils from seven to seventeen years of age who attended the school. There are 30

teachers in charge of instruction and I saw many of them preparing their work, setting up apparatus in the chemistry, physics and biology laboratories and other educational equipment.

Only the wealthy could send their children to school in the old days, the principal pointed out. Today every child in the area attends school—there are five altogether, two seven year schools and two four year schools besides this one. Every child is required by law to receive at least seven years of schooling, which means (Continued on Page 7)

Briton Calls Foster's 'History' An 'Astonishing Achievement'

(William Z. Foster's book "The Outline Political History of the Americas" is hailed by the British writer Derek Kartun as "an astonishing achievement.")

"In 625 pages," says Kartun, "Foster gives the first Marxist history of the economic, political, cultural and national factors which have gone to the making of the modern American continent—North and South." Following is the text of Kartun's article as reprinted from the London Daily Worker.)

By DEREK KARTUN

LONDON.

William Z. Foster stands among the giants. For he is that combination of qualities which is only produced by the effect of Marxist training and discipline on working-class origins and experience.

William Foster is national chairman of the American Communist Party. He carries in his person a great slice of the history of the American working class.

He has to his credit achievements, practical and intellectual, which make of him that type of all-round, deeply cultured, active and incorruptible leader that only the Communist movement can produce today.

With some half-dozen impressive books and scores of pamphlets to his credit, Foster has just produced another great volume.

The Outline Political History of the Americas is an astonishing achievement.

In 625 pages Foster gives the first Marxist history of the economic, political, cultural and national factors which have gone to the making of the modern American continent—North and South.

The sweep of the work is impressive for it tells the reader of



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

social conditions in Mexico, labor legislation in Brazil, the fight for unions in the U.S., the culture of the Indians, the slavery and the Negroes, the New Deal and the post-war expansion of American imperialism, the Communists and the current drive to war.

All this, and a great deal more, has been set in perspective and illuminated with profound political judgment.

It is a work that would do honor to a university professor with unlimited time and facilities at his disposal, and a long life of training in research and exposition behind him.

But while he was writing this book, Foster was leading the day-to-day work of the U.S. Communist Party.

He was helping to organize the defense of the leaders of the party, including himself, indicted on framed-up charges of teaching revolution.

And all the while he was suffering acutely from a dangerous heart ailment which confined him repeatedly to bed.

All his life, he is 70 now—has

been a fight against odds like that.

He was born of poor parents in Taunton, Mass. At seven he was selling newspapers on the streets of Philadelphia and at 10 he started regular work.

There followed some 30 years of "floating"—working his way back and forth across the giant continent, sailing nearly twice round the world, helping to build the railroads of the West.

He was in his first strike in 1895, and from then onward he was to be found wherever the fight for unions, free speech and democratic rights was toughest.

And tough it was. He was shot at by gangsters in control of the unions in Chicago.

He was beaten up by company thugs and police at Spokane, in the Idaho minefields and in Florida.

He was kidnapped twice, jailed scores of times.

And all the time he kept working for his class—in the old Syndicalist movement, then in the "wobblies" (the Industrial Workers of the World), then in the Socialist Party, and at last as a Communist.

He tells in his "Pages from a Worker's Life" how he stood and listened to Lenin in Moscow shortly after the Soviet Revolution and realized that here was the answer to what he had searched and worked for all his life: the road to emancipation for his fellow-men.

Bill Foster will be remembered for his leadership of the epic strike of 365,000 steel workers in 1919; for his leadership of the unemployed in 1930; for his successful fight against Browderism in the U.S. Communist Party; for his devotion to his people.

He has wrecked his health and nearly killed himself in the struggle.

Today he has to rest much at his home.

But he still leads the American Communists in their hour of great trial.

And he still stands as a thinker and as a man, head and shoulders above those frightened men in Washington who believe in their infinite foolishness that they can legislate Communism away and then grab the world for their own.

American Indian Opera Acclaimed In Canada

NEW WESTMINSTER, Canada.—The enthusiasm with which audiences in New Westminster received the Cowichan Indian Players in Tzinquaw, a musical dramatization of a Salish Indian legend, should be given Frank Morrison, the musical director, and Cecil West, the producer, considerable satisfaction. It was performed here the weekend of Sept. 29.

In simple fashion the legend relates the tragedy that befell the Indians when the Killer Whale chased away the fish on which they depended for food. Friendly Indians brought them food and helped them in their unavailing fight against the Killer Whale, until at last they called upon the Thunderbird to destroy their enemy.

Abel Joe, tenor singer and dance leader, was outstanding in the generally competent cast that brought this legend to life through Frank Morrison's excellent musical dramatization. Margaret Rose Charlie, women's dance leader, has a fine soprano voice, and fully deserved the praise she received. But the New Westminster performances were actually stolen by one of the three talented children who contributed to the Victory Dance finale.

In this reviewer's opinion, however, the musical dramatization would have been still more effective if some of the singing at least had been in the Salish language and greater use had been made of native Indian musical instruments.

—M. M.

Rodney Ill, To Resume Column Soon

Sports editor, Lester Rodney, is ill at home. He will resume his column shortly.

THREE CRUCIAL WEEKS IN NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

also bound up with the great number of bi-partisan endorsements for juicy judicial posts which effectively cancel, in advance the position of the voters. It virtually removes whole blocks of elective posts from the election and places their control solely in the hands of the old party bosses (and those who manipulate them).

*Lack of labor unity and a coalition policy.

Divisions of organized labor into three camps undoubtedly helped produce lethargy among the great trade union membership of the city. But this situation, where AFL and CIO officialdom follow Tammany and the Liberal party bosses reject as a matter of principle unity with the American Labor Party, was perhaps unavoidable.

But this lethargy could, to some extent, have been dissolved by an aggressive coalition policy on the Left, by fighting for the united front in such a way as to establish clearly before the workers who wanted unity and who did not.

It is clear that the basis for united action grows daily. Workers, irrespective of union affiliation, want an end to the wage freeze. Consumers are battling the high cost of living. The Negro people's struggle for equal rights is at a new level. The fight against the Smith and McCarran Act is cutting across all existing lines. And, above all, the desire for a truce in Korea and peace throughout the world embraces millions.

This desire for united action should have been translated into political form by an aggressive fight for coalition. The Liberal Party leadership and the AFL and CIO officialdom fought, on principle, every demand for unity against the warmakers and Big Business. From this fact of current political life some forces on the Left drew wrong conclusions, i.e., that electoral coalition was "impossible."

But a go-it-alone policy is never the answer to the resistance of the Right Wing labor leaders to the united front.

Only the most patient, consistent effort to develop a united front on partial issues, combined with

mass united front struggle around day-to-day issues, can help evolve a coalition policy. Conditions do not develop in political backrooms. They evolve in struggle. These struggles educate millions in the necessity for united action and either force Right Wing leaders to agree to unity or sweep them aside.

The American Labor Party is today the only electoral force carrying on this fight for unity. Its candidate for President of the City Council, Clifford T. McAvoy, links the fight against civic corruption with the struggle against Big Business and its policies of war abroad and reaction at home.

The ALP has correctly singled out the fight for the election of Jacques Isler, a leading Negro attorney, for the presently lily-white Supreme Court, and Capt. Hugh Mulzac for Borough President of Queens. Both represent new high points in the fight for Negro representation at all levels of government. Both candidates represent initial aspects of a correct coalition policy.

Increasing mass activity of ALP forces together with those workers who still follow other party allegiances is one of the healthiest aspects of the current campaign. Whatever the immediate results on Election Day these united front actions lay the basis for a mass coalition movement that can switch America back to the Roosevelt policies of peace and world friendship.

It is precisely in these united struggles, with those workers who have illusions about a Halley or a Joe Sharkey, that the growth and expansion of progressive influence is guaranteed. It is exactly this type of fight for unity and united struggle that makes it possible, even within the framework of a low registration, for the peace and progressive forces to deal a heavy blow to the two-party system; roll up a substantial ALP vote and lay the basis for a wide peace coalition in 1952. A substantial ALP vote will help check the warmakers and reactionists in Washington and will hearten progressives throughout the nation.

—What a School Is Like In a Ukrainian Village

(Continued from Page 2)

four years of elementary school and three years secondary. One third of all those who graduated seven year school last term went on to the eighth grade. All the rest went to technical schools or trade schools where they learned a trade while continuing with secondary school subjects.

Fourteen graduates of the ten year school last semester passed the examinations to enter Institutes (college).

One factor that has facilitated the educational progress in this school as well as in all others of the Ukraine is that all instruction is carried on in the Ukrainian language. Freedom for the Ukraine achieved in the October Revolution meant an end to the oppressive policies of the Russian Tsar which barred the Ukraine people from national expression and cultural development.

In the second grade of elementary school all pupils begin to learn the Russian language. In the third grade they start a foreign language, German, English, or French.

I questioned the principal closely and made a careful scrutiny of the school equipment to see whether children in rural areas are deprived of any advantages

that city children have. I could see that there was rigid observance of the curriculum used in all schools in town and country. There was also a complete set-up for sports, social and cultural activity both within the regular school program and extra-curricular.

Of great help to the teachers here is the activity of the children's organization, the Pioneers, which includes just about all the kids 9 to 14 and the Komsomol—the Young Communist League—which takes in the youth 14 and over. Every one of the 80 Komsomol members are the leaders of the 16 pioneer groups which were especially active in organizing camping and recreational activity for the children during the summer months.

As in the town schools there is one teacher per class for the first four grades and departmentalization after that, with separate teachers for history, geography, Russian literature, western literature, chemistry, physics, biology, physical education, drawing, foreign language, etc.

Here in the Ukraine as elsewhere in the USSR the light of education has dispelled the darkness that enveloped the villages of old Russia.

'DAY EARTH STOOD STILL' SPURS CONFUSION ON PEACE

By MICHAEL VARY

At first glance, one is likely to write off "The Day The Earth Stood Still" (at the Mayfair) as another of Hollywood's gruesome fantasies. But because it throws a bone to the deep peace feelings of the people and then diverts their attention from the forces that breed war, this film deserves a closer look.

"The Day The Earth Stood Still" is a fantastic collection of science-fiction, documentary, political confusion and inertia, all dressed up with a peace angle. A man from another planet—human, warm, life-like—arrives at Washington in a space ship, accompanied by a robot. He is at once shot down by the U.S. Army, whereupon the robot fixes his steely eye on some of the tanks and guns, and the latter obediently melt away.

At Walter Reed Hospital in the capital, the space man informs the secretary of the President of the U. S. that his visit to earth is prompted by his wish to speak to every head of every nation at one big meeting to warn them all to keep the peace. The secretary tries to dissuade him. "It's impractical," he says. But the message is sent and, of course, turned down by all the other nations, with Moscow mentioned by name.

The audience is told to believe that Washington wants peace but no one else is interested. Thus the film deliberately spreads confusion on the issue of peace.

It is significant that Hollywood could not dare to present even a distorted version of the fight for peace in a straight dish. It had to resort to science-fiction, to the "Man from Mars" technique to surround peace with an aura of the fantastic.

But the film also has its contradictions. The space man is obviously the hero. The audience is asked to like him. He is pictured

as a very fine, friendly person with the best of intentions. Yet the radio announcers—and they are present in the persons of Drew Pearson, Elmer Davis and H. V. Kaltenborn—describe him as a monster, a terror. He is hunted high and low by a frenzied citizenry after escaping from the hospital. All the while he walks the streets of Washington, unrecognized because he's such a nice guy.

Finally, the U.S. Army mobilizes. We see the battle plans formulated, the tanks and soldiers getting ready, the entire military preparing to do battle against this missionary of peace, protecting the nation from a "menace" who is not a menace at all. And finally, after a wild chase of tanks through the streets of Washington, they kill him. But he comes back to life.

The audience, of course, is left without any urge to go out and work for peace. That, it appears, is a job for men from other planets. In fact, not a single earthly mortal is interested in peace except one Jewish scientist whom the space man seeks out. This scientist gathers fellow scientists from all corners of the earth to hear the space man's plea. The meeting includes Negro scientists and Indian scientists and even a Russian scientist in full army uniform. The space man tells them of the need for peace, gets back in his space ship, and flies off. Period.

The film has left this message: the U.S. government is trying its best but no one else wants peace. . . . don't you worry about things like this, because it takes the power of a space man to stop wars between earthly nations.

Fortunately for the world, that concept of how peace can be won is restricted to the distorted mentality of Hollywood and the Pentagon.

Negro Attorney Joins Defense Of Calif. Victims of Smith Act

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16.—The Negro people have a "special interest in the rights of protest and free expression," Attorney Leo Branton Jr. said today as he joined defense attorneys for California's 15 Smith Act prisoners.

The 29-year-old Negro war veteran is one of the city's rising attorneys. He won wide respect for his talents as a defense attorney for Lawrence J. Walker in the Riverside frameup case.

In his announcement of affiliation with the political prisoners' defense, Branton said:

"Today is a very decisive period in the history of our nation. There is a great danger that a rapid sabotage of our Constitution will take place out of the fear and hysteria of the day.

"Persons charged as subversives have on some occasions had difficulties securing their basic constitutional rights.

"My association with the defense of the Communist leaders is not because of any belief or sympathy with their political theories and ideology, but because of an intense desire to aid in the preservation of our civil rights and liberties, and to preserve inviolate our democratic institutions.

"I understand that many prominent attorneys influenced by fear have declined to be associated with such cases. These are not times for lawyers to be driven into their shells. In difficult times such as the one in which we are living, certain virtues become difficult, but in proportion as they are difficult, so also are they important.

"I somehow seem to remember that our oath of office dedicates us to the defense of the constitutional rights of all people, including unpopular political minorities.

"But some of the issues in this case are of particular concern to me because of the special interest which the Negro people have in the rights of protest and free expression.

"Our entire struggle to gain first class citizenship has been a protest against the status quo. Any restraint placed upon the protection of the First Amendment in this case will inevitably have its effect upon the continual struggle for advancement of Negroes toward full equality.

Born in Pine Bluff, Ark., Branton served as an OSS officer during the war. He was decorated for his services with Italian partisans behind Nazi lines.

Continue UAW Strike At Van Dresser Plant

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—The Van Dresser unit of UAW-CIO Local 742 has been on strike since Sept. 17 in protest against company refusal to grant an overdue wage increase without tacking on speed-up proposals.

"Unionaire," organ of Local 742, reports a high morale on the picket line.

Strikers were solid against the Van Dresser proposal to grant a four-cent wage increase in return for increased production plus a four-cent bonus for employees who are not late and who "work through every regularly scheduled work day."

BARE ATROCITIES OF FRENCH IN VIETNAM

PEKING, Oct. 16 (Telepress).—The bestialities recently committed by the French forces in the plains of North Viet-nam in an attempt to establish a "no man's land" and to plunder and destroy crops are described in a Vietnam News Agency report.

The French used thousands of troops and fired 20,000 shells in mopping up a small strip of land north of Unkhoa District in Ha-dong Province. In some villages women and children were herded into hay piles and burned alive while French troops stood by and watched their writhing and screaming with unconcern.

After taking the cattle and stored rice of the peasants in many villages in Yeenmo and Yeenkanh districts of Ninhbinh province, the French razed them to the ground and their planes strafed the area daily to wipe out any sign of life.

South of Hanoi, the French aggressors used rice stalks to fill up sabotaged roads, forced people to pour paddy (unpolished rice) into the ponds, mixed rice with cattle dung, or drove motor vehicles across the fields to crush young maize plants, as part of their conscious policy to starve the people into submission.

Even girls below 14 and women over 60 are raped by the troops. Nor are Vietnam prisoners of war camps for captured French soldiers spared from bombing and strafing attacks by the French. Fifty-one prisoners of war in Caobang Province were wounded or killed in successive French bombings.

"The French colonialists are behaving like mad dogs toward the people of Vietnam just as the German and Japanese fascists did on the eve of their doom," comments the Agency. "These atrocious crimes, indications of their weakness and fear, only serve to fire the hatred of the Vietnam people and strengthen their determination in the struggle," it concludes.

RANGOON, Oct. 16 (Telepress).—Planes of the French colonialist aggressors have continued their wanton bombing and strafing of peaceful villages in both the

occupied and liberated areas of Vietnam during recent weeks, reports the Vietnam News Service. French planes have carried out a series of bombing raids on villages in Thabinh Province, southeast of Hanoi, North Vietnam. They dropped over 130 bombs on two small hamlets. They also dropped napalm bombs on four villages.

For over two hours, 23 French planes bombed and machine-gunned a hamlet in Phienhien Province, which lay within gun

range of enemy positions, causing numerous casualties among the population all of whom were women and children.

French planes further carried out bombing raids on villages and buildings. In the province of Thuathien, Central Vietnam, French planes bombed three churches. They also bombed the church at Thanh Hung, causing the complete destruction of this building and the death of 50 churchgoers.

Dr. Meiklejohn Says Free Speech Suffers More Now Than Ever Before

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—Freedom of expression is suffering more today than at any time in American history, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn said here in an interview with the Evening Bulletin. The former dean of Brown University and former president of Amherst College said that American freedom are now in greater peril than ever before because of "intimidation" by those who dread social change.

"It is worse than it was after the first World War," said Dr. Meiklejohn. "Then liberals suffered on account of a war that was past. Today it is one which is believed to be threatening."

He said he considered free speech in great peril from the paralyzing effects of McCarthyism.

"Those who govern the country

today," he added, "talk freedom but preach repression."

Protecting the American people from what the Justice Department labels as "dangerous" ideas has violated the freedoms of speech and of peaceable assembly guaranteed by the Constitution, he contended.

Concerning the recent loyalty oaths required by some colleges, he said: "Anyone who submits to coercive power ceases as a scholar and teacher and becomes a hired man—thinking what he's allowed to think and saying what he's paid to say."

The Attorney General's office, he pointed out, has made a list of "subversive" organizations without any hearings and often on the basis of "pseudo-evidence."

COMMITTEE SPEED GOODS FOR ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR

Committees to make this year's Labor Bazaar the biggest in its five years have been formed among furriers and shoe, furniture, millinery, pocketbook, drug, electrical, ILGWU and Amalgamated Clothing workers, Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager, announced yesterday.

Miss Epstein stated that the tens of thousands of people—members of unions, youth groups and fraternal organizations, Negro and white—who traditionally wait to do their holiday shopping at the Labor Bazaar will not be disappointed.

Indicating the enthusiastic response received from unions and businessmen, she said, "this year's Annual Labor Bazaar has everything. Contributions of merchandise are exceeding all donations received in previous years. Household goods, dresses, coats, men's wear, furs, shoes, leather goods,

hats, drugs, children's clothing and toys will be available in vast quantity. As a matter of fact, everything about this Labor Bazaar will be the "biggest" except the prices. We will be selling every item far below cost, because the work on the merchandise is donated by skilled union labor."

Proceeds from the Bazaar, which will be held in St. Nicholas Arena on Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, will go to fight anti-Semitism, jimcrow, and all forms of discrimination. The Bazaar office is located at 39 Union Square.

Bay State CLU Cites Peril in McCarran Act

"American democracy will not be safe until the McCarran Act is repealed," the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union declares in a new brochure being distributed. The pamphlet asserts:

"The Act declares its unprecedented and drastic provisions are necessary to save the U. S. from violent overthrow by American Communists. But in destroying the rights of this minority the Act sets up controls by which everyone loses his rights. If the Communist Party can be destroyed by legislation today, other political parties can be legislated out of existence tomorrow, and the democratic right of the American people to political instruments of their own choice is at an end."

The brochure lists, among the civil rights group's officers, Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers and Prof. Kirtley F. Mathers, and among its general and advisory committee members, Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., cartoonist Al Capp, Prof. Samuel Eliot Morrison, historian, Prof. Howard Mumford Jones and Joseph A. Salerno.

Find Ancient Statues in Armenia

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (Telepress).—Porcelain figures of an ancient goddess and Assyrian vases have been found among excavations of the 2,700-year old town of Irpuni near Yerevan, capital of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.

These finds, Soviet archeologists and historians declare, definitely prove the existence of close trade relations between the countries on the Black and Caspian Seas and the Countries of ancient culture on the Red Sea.

The expedition of Soviet scientists, headed by members of the Armenian Academy of Sciences Stalin Prize winner B. Pyotrkovsky, thus supplemented unknown pages of history with these finds.

Excavations of ancient towns in the USSR have been continuing for several years. The first to be discovered were 40 buildings of ancient town of Taysheb, a large residential town of the ancient state of Urart. Various pieces of metalwork and weaving, grain and even remnants of baked bread and other valuable finds have been supplemented recently by a shield with cuneiform writing indicating that it had been destined for the town of Irpuni.

This town was unearthed during excavation of a nearby hill. The thousands of articles already recovered form some of the most valuable finds in the Soviet Union. According to reports from Yerevan excavation on the site is continuing.

How They Beat Drought in Albania Plain

TIRANA, Oct. 16. (Telepress).—Drought and hunger are being beaten in the famous Plain of Muzeke, the "granary of Albania." Before the country's liberation the peasants who lived here were bitterly exploited by the landlords and were the prey of the Beys and Agas (Turkish officials and governors). Their lives were made more miserable by the droughts which scourged the area.

Today in the Muzeke Plain the peasants own their land which they are either farming cooperatively or individually. The land is watered now by a canal started in 1948 which had a capacity of 2,509 quarts of water per second. With its temporary dam it irrigates 7,000 acres of land. A larger, permanent dam is to be built which will irrigate 24,700 acres.

There are already 27 agricultural cooperatives in Muzeke, with 5,590 members. These cooperatives cultivate 6,140 hectares of arable land, apart from meadows and pastures.

These cooperatives receive much government help. The small individual peasants are also helped, and in the same period were accorded credits.

In every Muzeke village the land is worked by tractor. During this year's harvest the peasants threshed about 160 quintals (one quintal equals over 200 pounds) of grain. The use of machinery has increased production in Muzeke and produced more food for the peasants.

Besides land sown to crops, new orchards have been planted and 7,500 acres of vegetables planted. Today in the Muzeke Plain the old hovels of the peasants are being replaced by new houses where the peasants can enjoy their new life.

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